

THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

Las Vegas Convention

REGISTRATION LINE MEMBERSHIP CHECK

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF



**September
1968**

50c Per Copy

Proceedings Of 29th NAD Convention

The Editor's Page

Harold H. Ramger

Harold H. Ramger has passed on. The National Association of the Deaf has lost its Secretary-Treasurer. The NAD Executive Board, the deaf of America—and more particularly the deaf of California—have lost a friend and a capable leader and co-worker.

Hal—as he was better known—was taken in the prime of life. As immediate past president of the California Association of the Deaf, he had taken the lead in numerous vital projects, including the California Home for the Aged Deaf and the East Bay Referral Agency for the Deaf. He had been very active in the NAD and since his election to the position of Secretary-Treasurer last June he had shown every indication of using his many talents to the fullest.

Hal will be missed—greatly so. Deepest sympathy is extended to the survivors. We are all pulling for the recovery of Cato (Mrs. Ramger).

'The Little Red Schoolhouse' Still Exists

Schools are in session again, including the hundreds of residential schools for the deaf, day schools, private schools and day classes. And this is the time of the year that we are reminded anew that "the little red schoolhouse" continues to exist.

"The little red schoolhouse" is the makeshift, inadequate program that all too often operates in a local settling which is supposed to provide deaf children an education without taking them away from home and their parents and enrolling them in a residential school. Although there are exceptions, most of these local schools or classes have ungraded programs with one or more teachers expected to provide all the instructional and related services.

Typically, very young children are enrolled in these programs with an enthusiastic sendoff. Peer relationships and the rudiments of speech and lip-reading are stressed and initial results are encouraging. Then comes the letdown—a letdown that results in frustration for children and parents alike. Subject matter tends to suffer. Hearing handicapped children cannot be integrated with their normal brethren in a classroom setting. The special programs are not geared to their educational needs either.

Then comes the sad awakening. Parents, after sev-

eral years of hoping-against-hope, discover that their children simply are not getting an education. The relatively few words they can speak or lipread do not balance their lack of reading and language skills, not to mention those in the subject fields.

These frustrated parents—along with their frustrated children—show up at the residential (and other more adequate) schools. Ten, eleven or twelve years old—or in their early teens—these children pose a placement problem. Educational tests show them to be several years behind their deaf peers and most often without appreciable reading and language ability. Where to place them—in a class with children approximately the same age or in a class of younger children of similar low achievement—stumps administrators.

Regardless of eventual placement, these children have suffered severely, deprived of the educational opportunities due them in their formative years. Well-meaning but misguided authorities and parents who have been "sold" on "the little red schoolhouse" must shoulder the grievous burden of responsibility for producing these educational misfits and warped personalities.

Down with "the little red schoolhouse" and woe to those who would mislead parents and sacrifice the future of their deaf children. Catch-all programs tend to be an educational nightmare. This is just as true in 1968 as it was decades ago when enlightened and foreseeing administrators and teachers of the deaf pointed to the impossibility of adequately meeting the needs of deaf children in small-scale or ungraded programs characterized by poor staffing, lack of funds and equipment—and lacking realistic philosophies.

Circulation Complaints

Effective September 1, Circulation Manager Robert G. Lindsey has been assigned the work of following up on complaints regarding subscriptions to THE DEAF AMERICAN. Eventually he will take care of address changes and other details, including processing of subscriptions through state associations acting as commission agents. Complaints should be addressed to Mr. Robert G. Lindsey, Circulation Manager, THE DEAF AMERICAN, P. O. Box 1127, Washington, D. C. 20013.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE

5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 321
Washington, D. C. 20006

Volume 21, No. 1 September, 1968

Editor: JESS M. SMITH

Editorial Executives: Robert O. Lankenau,
Frederick C. Schreiber

Advertising Manager: Alexander Fleischman,
9102 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt, Maryland
20770

Circulation Manager: Robert Lindsey, P.O.
Box 1127, Washington, D.C. 20013

Associate Editors: Mervin D. Garretson, W. T.
Griffing, Roy K. Holcomb, Don G. Pettingill

News Editor: Geraldine Fall

2 — THE DEAF AMERICAN

Assistant News Editor: Harriett B. Votaw

Feature Editor: Eugene W. Petersen

Sports Editor: Art Kruger

Humor Editor: Toivo Lindholm

Exchange Editor: George Propp

Foreign Editor: Yerkker Andersson

Advisory Editors: Dr. Byron B. Burnes, Dr.
Marcus L. Kenner, Robert G. Sanderson

THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly
except joint July-August issue. Office of pub-
lication: 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, In-
diana 46226. Second class postage paid at In-
dianapolis, Indiana.

Subscription rates: United States and posses-
sions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain,
Mexico, Central and South American countries
except Guianas, 1 year \$4.00; other countries,
1 year, \$5.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters,
articles, and photographs should be addressed
to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indian-
apolis, Indiana 46226. Letters referring to sub-
scriptions, and changes of address, etc.,
should be addressed to THE DEAF AMER-
ICAN, 2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 321,
Washington, D. C. 20006. Notification of change
of address should reach the business office by
the first of the month preceding publication.
The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN
does not necessarily reflect the editorial
policy of the magazine.

CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
Delgado College Program for the Deaf	3
From a Parent's Point of View	4
Language of Signs Taught to Chimpanzee	5
Stalling Along	7
Parliamentary Procedure	8
Humor Among the Deaf	9
News From 'Round the Nation	11
Chaff From the Threshing Floor	16
NAD Section	19
Proceedings of 29th NAD Convention	23
Junior NAD	71
Front Row Center	74

SEPTEMBER, 1968

Delgado Offers Postsecondary Academic And Vocational Training In A Comprehensive Community Junior College Setting

Delgado College, New Orleans, Louisiana, has been selected by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a pilot project that will provide postsecondary academic and vocational training for the deaf.

Delgado College is a comprehensive community junior college consisting of: 1) the academic divisions of Business Administration, Engineering, Arts and Sciences, Trades—Technical, and Continuing Education, 2) the supportive divisions of Registrar, Student Personnel Services, and Library and Resource Center and 3) the Rehabilitation Service Division. The Academic and Vocational Education Program for the Deaf will be administered by the Rehabilitation Service Division.

Delgado College offers a wide range of technical and junior college courses. There are 16 trades and technical courses and 27 junior college courses. The college program is divided into fall, spring and two summer semesters. The fall and spring semesters are approximately four and one-half months long, and the two summer semesters consist of six weeks each.

The college program provides flexibility through a wide range of courses. These offerings are designed to meet the student's particular needs for social, economic, and intellectual growth. Delgado College strives to afford the student an environment which is in keeping with sound democratic principles.

Preparatory Phase

Upon acceptance by Delgado College, deaf students will be advised, on an individual basis, to enter the Preparatory and Supportive Education Program. This preparatory program is designed to provide for the exploratory, supportive and transi-

tional needs of the deaf student. The Preparatory and Supportive Education Program will consist of the following courses:

Occupational Information	--- 2 hrs. credit
Survey of Vocational Interests	----- 2 hrs. credit
Personal Management	----- 2 hrs. credit
Preparatory Math	----- 2 hrs. credit
Preparatory English	----- 2 hrs. credit
Communication Skills	----- 2 hrs. credit

College Training

Upon satisfactory completion of The Preparatory and Supportive Education Program, the deaf student will enter the existing training programs of the college. The deaf student will attend classes with the hearing students and will receive the same instruction through a qualified interpreter. He will become a part of the regular student population and will participate in all student activities. The deaf student will be required to carry the same number of credit hours as the hearing student in order to complete his training.

The student will be closely supervised while in training at Delgado, and his progress will periodically be evaluated by the program staff.

Completion of the Delgado Program will lead to the following levels of achievement:

1. A certificate will be awarded to those employable in a trade, but having limited duties
2. A diploma will be awarded to those having a well-rounded knowledge of a particular trade
3. The Associate of Science or the Associate of Arts degree will be awarded to those having technical as well as a comprehensive knowledge of a highly skilled trade.

The training programs of Delgado College include the following courses and curricula:

Trades and Technical

Commercial Art, Commercial Lettering, Drafting, Industrial Electronics, Industrial and Transportation Equipment Mechanics, Refrigeration and Heating Equipment Mechanics, Cabinetmaking, Carpentry, Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging, Culinary Arts and Baking, Machine Shop, Pipe Trades, Sheet Metal, Welding.

Junior College

General Education, Horticulture Science, Chemistry, Fine Arts, Industrial Education, Graphic Arts, Business Administration, Engineering, Fire Technology, Industrial Engineering, Materials Handling and Plant Layout, Production, Quality Control.

Housing

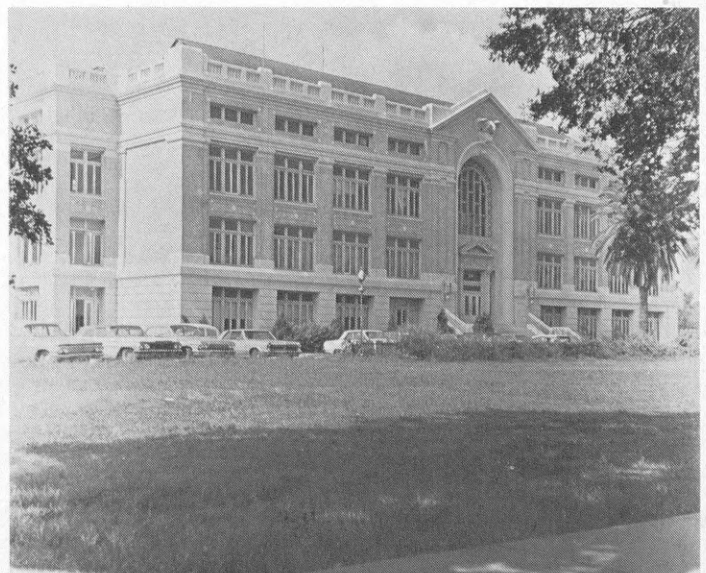
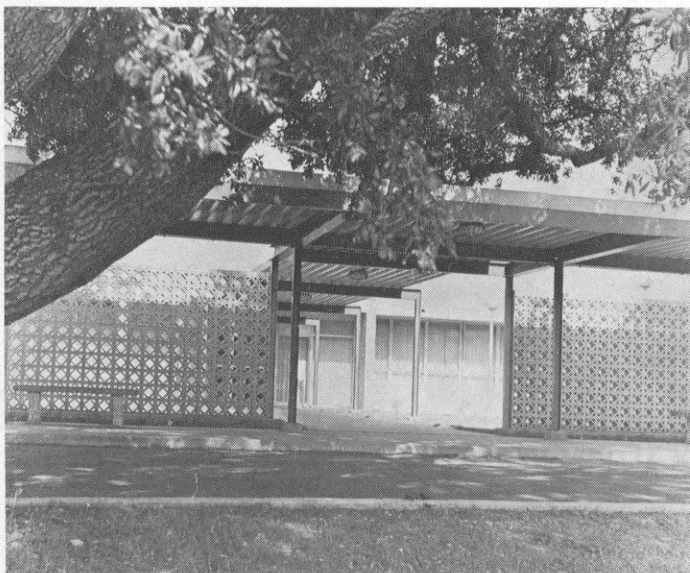
Students will be housed in approved public housing accommodations in the surrounding neighborhood. Meals may be purchased at the Delgado cafeteria at the student's discretion. Living accommodations will be supervised periodically by members of the Delgado staff.

Eligibility

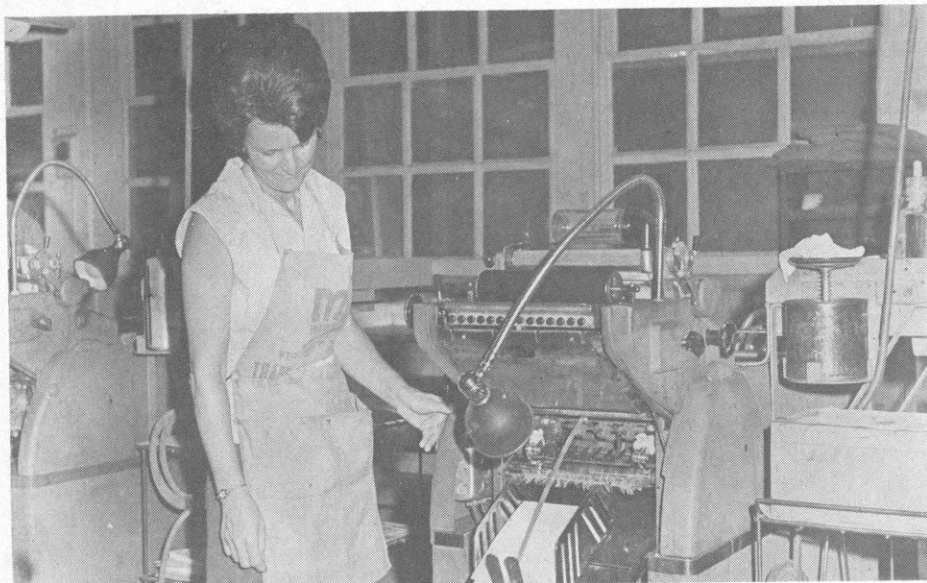
Students enrolling in the Preparatory and Supportive Education Program for the Deaf must meet the requirements for vocational rehabilitation in their respective states. Only those students whose hearing is so severely impaired that they cannot function adequately in a hearing environment will be eligible. A high school diploma will not be required for admission into the program. However, a student must show the potential to succeed at Delgado.

Costs

Financial planning and arrangements to



DELGADO COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Two of the key buildings in the Preparatory and Supportive Education Program for the Deaf at Delgado College, New Orleans, Louisiana, are the Rehabilitation Center (left) and the Trades and Technical School (right).



Graphic Arts is one of the junior college course offerings at Delgado. The young lady operating the offset press in this picture is a deaf student.

cover the cost of the program will be handled by the student's local vocational rehabilitation counselor. Such planning would be based on the requirements of the respective state vocational rehabilitation agencies.

Average costs are:

- Tuition and Fees, \$65 per semester.
- Books, \$35 per semester maximum.
- Maintenance (including room and board) approximately \$120 per month depending on accommodations.
- Transportation by city bus, 10c per ride.

How to Apply

Applicants interested in the Delgado Program for the Deaf should contact their local vocational rehabilitation counselor and place their applications through him. Vocational rehabilitation counselors, or others interested in the program should address their inquiries to:

Albert G. Seal, Coordinator
Services for the Deaf and
Hard of Hearing
Delgado College
615 City Park Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhoads, Conductor

The recently martyred Negro leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, had a dream. Because he believed in his dream, told people about it, worked for it and lived for it, his dream of equal rights for Negroes may someday become a reality. I too, have a dream, tell people about it, work for it and believe in it. My dream is an old dream, and I am not its first champion, nor will I be its last. What is this cause to which I am devoted? It is my dream that someday all of our deaf friends will be accepted as first class citizens. That after due consideration is given to their inability to hear, they will be given the same opportunities that our hearing citizens enjoy for employment, social services, community participation and most of all for an education based upon their needs as a deaf person.

I dare to dream that someday the handicap of deafness will be explained to the hearing people of our country. I dare to hope that deaf children will be educated using methods of communication that fit their own particular abilities. I dare to envisage the day when parents will accept a deaf child into their family with pride and understanding and that

mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters will learn the special methods of communication necessary, so that the deaf member of their family can be fully integrated into family life.

With eagerness I look forward to the day when audiologists, speech therapists, otologists and other professionals involved in the world of the deaf will truly understand the handicap of deafness (which will be impossible unless they associate with and become friends of the deaf citizens themselves). I eagerly await the day when churches will throw open their doors to the deaf and will employ specially trained people who can help the deaf members participate in church activities.

I dare to believe that someday television networks will caption news programs and special bulletins. I long for the day when methods of telephone communication will be made available to all of our deaf citizens at a price that they can afford to pay. I anticipate with longing the time when schools for the deaf will teach our deaf children to be proud of their abilities and will include in their curriculum a course about past and pres-

ent deaf leaders. But perhaps most urgent of all my goals is the dream that the multiply handicapped deaf will be accepted into the world of the deaf and into schools for the deaf and that programs for education and/or training will be made available to every multiply handicapped deaf citizen in our country.

I hope to see the day that dactylology will be a subject offered in schools and colleges for credit the same as French, German, Spanish and Russian are now taught. I can believe the day might come when scouting programs around the country will teach the language of signs of the deaf instead of Indian sign language.

I long for the day when there are more deaf preachers, deaf teachers and deaf leaders guiding and training our deaf children. I pray for the day when the educational level of our deaf students will be raised all over our country, so that many more of our young deaf men and women will be able to go on to college. I dream of the day when no deaf citizen will think "I can't" but rather "Now I can."

The Negro people of America have developed a pride in their race and this pride has led them to declare that "black is beautiful." We who work for the deaf should begin now to declare that "deaf is deserving." Deserving of better education. Deserving of greater understanding. Deserving of more consideration to their special needs. Deserving of better vocational training and job opportunities.

God speed the day when our deaf sons and daughters, our deaf friends and associates will gain their equal rights. I pray that we will all find the extra energy to work a little harder and the dedication to devote more of our time to seeing that our dreams for our deaf friends become reality. I dare to believe that **because deaf people are deserving** my dreams will someday come true. Will you dare to dream with me?



NADDY PRESENTATION—NAD Executive Board Member Sam Block and Mrs. Block of Chicago are shown presenting a NADDY award to Mrs. Raymond Atwood of St. Louis.

SEPTEMBER, 1968

Why The Language Of Signs Is Being Taught To A Chimpanzee At The University Of Nevada

By ROBERT L. SWAIN, JR.

Last winter, the nation's newspapers reported, under catchy headlines, on the efforts of two University of Nevada psychologists to teach the language of signs to a spunky, bright young female chimpanzee, Washoe by name.

Source of the news was a research paper delivered by the psychologists before the American Association for the Advancement of Science's meeting in New York City last December. They explained that the primary objective of their project was to evaluate the linguistic capacity of a young chimpanzee, which is classified as an infrahuman primate and a member of a species whose high intelligence level has been well documented. The secondary goal was to learn more about a chimpanzee's behavioral development.

The language acquisition experiment, now in its third year, was termed "brilliant and exciting" by Professor Peter R. Marler of New York City's Rockefeller University for higher study, a leading authority on animal communication and chimpanzee behavior.

According to the New York Times, Professor Marler estimated "that in terms of physical and social development she (Washoe) could be on par with a child her age, if not a bit ahead." He pointed out that chimpanzees are considered to be the closest to man of all living apes and probably the most trainable. Wild chimpanzees, he revealed, use a rich variety of gestures—many involving the hands.

"Why is the language of signs used in the project?" was a question that kept recurring to me. After some hesitation, we decided to get further information by writing to the psychologists, Dr. R. Allen

Gardner and his wife and co-investigator, Dr. Beatrice T. Gardner, at the University of Nevada in Reno.

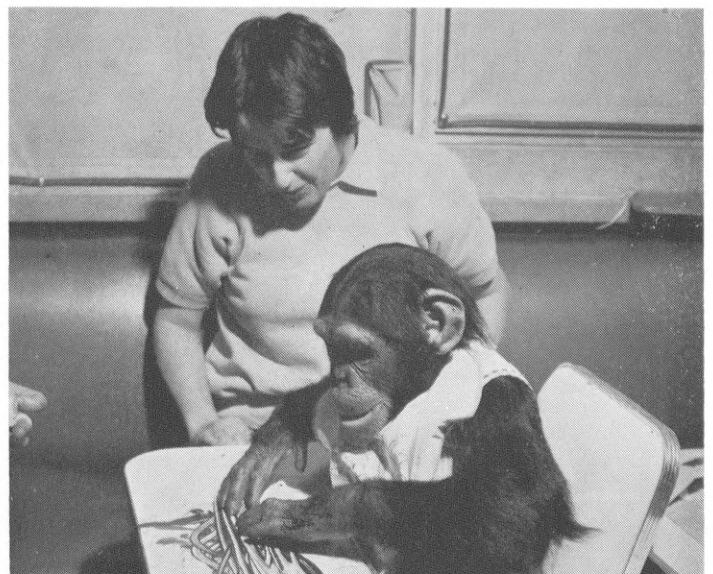
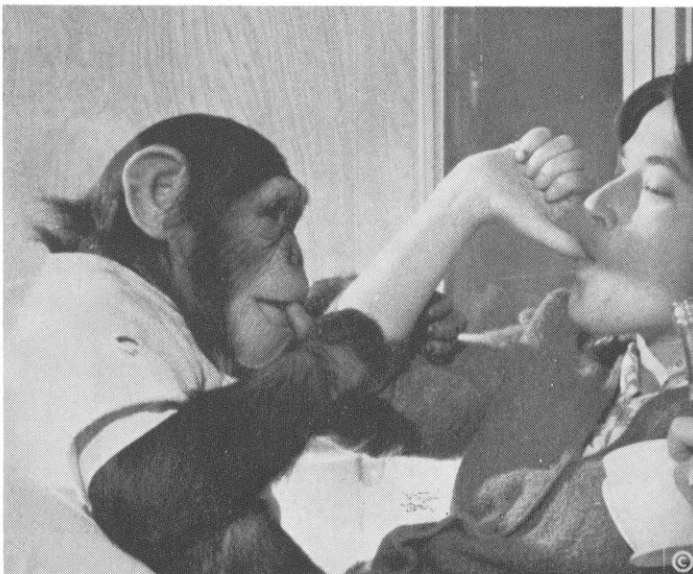
They cooperated by sending me a copy of their report on the first phase of their unusual project (June 1966-August 1967), and thoughtfully supplemented it with additional material in a letter. In explaining their choice of the language of signs, they cited recorded attempts to teach German, French or English to infrahuman primates, only to have these serious, well-intentioned efforts fail because of the apparent inability of chimpanzees to imitate human speech. Later experimenters resorted to the alternative of using specially devised communicative signs and gestures which showed some promise, but didn't qualify as a human language.

An extensive review of documented language studies with chimpanzees convinced Drs. Gardner of the necessity of striking an entirely different line of attack. They ruled out inventing a nonverbal language because it wouldn't have given outside impartial observers an accurate yardstick with which to measure Washoe's actual learning capacity. For all practical purposes, they had to have a developed human language that didn't depend on auditory signals and had wide acceptance. Therefore, the American language of signs—also used by the Canadian deaf with certain regional variations—seemed to be the best answer.

In their report, Drs. Gardner evince admiration for the language of signs and for its versatility. They contend it "is without question, a form of human language. It is the only form of face-to-face communication that is used in certain human communities. One is struck by the precision and rapidity of signing

among experts, and by the clarity and beauty of expression that can be achieved in using the language of signs as in the delivery of poetry and hymns. Indeed, at meetings of the participants in this project, for the purpose of practicing signing, we render poems, nursery rhymes and riddles into signs." Moreover, they make this observation: "The fact that American language of signs is in use by existing human communities has other important advantages. To begin with, there are a large number of human adults who are competent in this language. Thus, persons who have not participated in the project can be called to evaluate the competence of the chimpanzee in the use of the language of signs. More important still, for many very young deaf children, the language of signs is their only form of linguistic experience. By comparing the linguistic achievement of our chimpanzee with that of deaf children, we will have a means of evaluating our results, developmentally." In their letter to me, Drs. Gardner said they would be "very interested in discussing our project with professional persons who are familiar with the language of signs and with the early development of deaf children of deaf parents."

That Washoe has the trainable intelligence was evident in Drs. Gardner's report of the first phase of their language acquisition project. During this 14-month stretch, her progress was rated "very encouraging," she having, astonishingly enough, acquired a sizable vocabulary of signs. They were, in their approximate order of appearance: Come-gimme, more, up, sweet, go, hear-listen, tickle, open, toothbrush, hurry, out, funny, hurt, drink (see photo), sorry please, food-eat, flower,



TALENTED CHIMPANZEE—In the picture at the left Washoe makes a sign for "drink," with her trainer getting the message. In the other picture, Washoe shows her artistic bent with fingerpainting.

cover-blanket, dog, you, in, smell, napkin-bib, hat, hairbrush, shoes, pants, cat. Complete data on Washoe's overall progress, including the continued improvement she has made since the issuance of Drs. Gardner's first report, will soon appear in a scientific journal.

While chimpanzees do not have man's marvelous speech apparatus which resulted from hundreds of thousands of years of evolutionary development, they do possess remarkably flexible hands similar to a human being's, anatomically. According to Drs. Gardner, "the behavioral data leave no question that the innervation of the chimpanzee hand is adequate for signing."

When the project started on June 21, 1966, Washoe was estimated to have been between nine and 15 months old. She was captured in a wild state, and for three months lived in a cage before attaining celebrity as a language trainee. Mimicry is one of her engaging traits; in short, she's a born apher—pardon the pun. For instance, when she first saw a pencil being used, she grabbed one and began scribbling. Sometimes she snatches a paper or a laboratory chart for the purpose of giving her pencil a workout. Another demonstration of her innate quickness in imitating a complex activity occurred early during the project, when she partly filled with water the small wash basin in which she has her daily bath, then proceeded to give her doll a scrubbing, afterwards wiping it dry with a towel.

In launching the project, several rules had to be adopted with regard to communication in the training laboratory. Human speech is verboten around Washoe, except in emergencies and when non-research personnel find it necessary to speak to the trainers in the chimpanzee's presence. All project staff members communicate with each other mainly in the language of signs. At times they rely on fingerspelling when they lack a sign to denote some technical concept in psychology. Or when they have to discuss such too-exciting subjects in front of Washoe, as "Should she have some S-W-E-E-T?" or "Is it time for her to go O-U-T?" or "Who is going to chase the D-O-G out of the garden?"

Another rule is not to speak aloud while signing to Washoe. Why? Because she might understand spoken words more readily than signs, and perhaps pay less attention to her lessons thereafter. Furthermore, Drs. Gardner explained that if they spoke to each other and signed to Washoe only, she might perceive that "big chimps talk and only little chimps sign."

Always observed is the practice to compliment or respond enthusiastically to Washoe whenever she uses a sign spontaneously and appropriately. When we see Washoe make a spontaneous gesture that resembles signing in any way," Drs. Gardner point out, "we attempt to encourage her by being as responsive as possible; clapping, smiling and repeating back the gesture she has made, much as

you might say 'goo, goo' back to a human infant."

Part of the first few months of the training project was spent in developing Washoe's perceptual-motor abilities while she became adjusted to her new daily routine as well as her new family of trainers. The orientation period also saw the devising and improvising of a number of more or less specific training techniques. Owing to space limitations, we will describe the efficacy of only a few of these methods for illustrative purposes.

Like an impressionable tot who happily identifies a new word with an object or a pleasant experience, Washoe associates her newly acquired signs in nearly a similar fashion. For instance, she learned one of her earliest signs, "more," through her love of being tickled. Drs. Gardner's description of this sign-by-association process is as follows:

"We noticed that Washoe loves to be tickled, and because it pleases her so much, we tickle her often. When we would pause in our tickling, she would indicate that she wanted more tickling by taking our hands and placing them against her ribs or around her neck. The meaning of her gestures was always unmistakable, but after a month or two of this, we decided to be more stupid in our responses.

"The sign for 'more' is made by holding both hands, palms facing each other with all five fingertips touching, and touching the fingertips of the two hands together in front of the signer. When Washoe is being tickled, she tends to bring her hands together to cover the place that is being tickled. We were able to shape an approximation of the 'more' sign at the appropriate time in the following manner. We would stop tickling and then hold Washoe's hands apart and to the side. When we released her hands and threatened to tickle her again, she would tend to bring them back together. If she brought them back together, we would resume tickling. From time to time, we would stop tickling and just wait for her to put her hands together by herself. At first, any approximation to the 'more' sign, however remote, was rewarded with tickling. Later, closer approximations were required, and while waiting for her to respond we would prompt her by making the 'more' sign ourselves. Soon, a reasonable approximation to the 'more' sign could be attained with considerable reliability, but it was very specifically tied to the tickling situation."

To hammer home to Washoe that the "more" sign can also be applied to other activities, her trainers—in the sixth month of the project—began pushing her across the floor in a small laundry basket. Instead of making the "more" sign prior to each push, the trainers paused occasionally during the game and prompted Washoe that if she wanted further pushing she had to form the "more" sign. This they did by making the sign themselves. By degrees, Washoe took the cue and joined in shaping the "more" sign at the proper time. Then, too, she came to realize that she could have her basket shoved again and again each time she

signed "more." But, still, Drs. Gardner had to remind her to make the appropriate sign by simultaneously forming the sign themselves. Such drilling eventually succeeded in having Washoe broaden the use of the "more" sign by applying it to her fondness for being swung around by her hands.

Whenever in a playful mood, she would hold up her hands to Drs. Gardner, beseeching one of them to heed her request to swing her around. After each swinging, she continued to make a satisfactory approximation of the "more" sign after prompting by her patient trainers. After that, she progressed to the stage where she could make the sign reliably. This breakthrough enabled Washoe, at last, to understand that she could have her wishes complied with each time she signed "more." The clever, shrewd mammal she is, Washoe now makes frequent use of this sign, especially when asking for second helpings at mealtime.

A different approach was introduced to acquaint Washoe with the "where" sign. In the third month Drs. Gardner got her to playing the game of hiding objects. They would flourish before her a favorite toy such as her doll or ball, then run to one corner of the room to hide it before she, being nimble of feet, could beat them to it. Before each game, Drs. Gardner made a careful "where" sign to Washoe, and, if there was time enough, added the sign for doll or ball. Early trials had her merely turning over the found object, after which she would return empty-handed, to her trainers. They impressed upon her that this wouldn't do and repeated the "where" sign. Resignedly, Washoe would blink at them momentarily, then retrace, with a shrug, her steps to bring back the doll or ball.

It wasn't difficult for Washoe to pick up the toothbrush sign—purely a pantomime act. Whether she likes it or not, she has her teeth brushed after each meal. She used to be forcibly restrained from leaving her highchair after a meal and told to brush her teeth. Now she is gently reminded in the language of signs: "First brush teeth, then you may go." This has her obediently settling back in her seat and stop trying to remove her bib. Drs. Gardner state that while "a toothbrush is not something that Washoe would ordinarily ask for," she knows exactly what it is and can make the correct sign for it. For instance, Washoe, after being taken to the suburban home of Drs. Gardner, stumbled into the bathroom, and at spotting a toothbrush she immediately made a sign for it. This recognition occurred in the 45th week of the project. Besides having Washoe often at their home, which is well-stocked with props for language training, Drs. Gardner frequently take the chimpanzee out in their auto, one driving and the other pointing out sights to the accompaniment of appropriate signs. Exposing Washoe to as many varied experiences as possible is an integral part of her language training.

Like a human being, Washoe is easy

prey to a sweet tooth, her weakness being the tasty baby-food desserts she gets with most of her meals. Let Drs. Gardner explain how they familiarized their pupil with the "dessert" sign:

"Washoe is inordinately fond of the baby-food desserts that we give her at the end of most meals, and presentation of the dessert jar is customarily accompanied by foodbarks and grunts of pleasure together with other indications of pleasurable excitement. The sign for 'sweet' or 'dessert' is made by touching the lower lip or tongue with the extended index and second fingers of the hand, these fingers being held side by side while the thumb and other two fingers are bent toward the palm. In the sixth month, Washoe began making variations of the 'dessert' sign. The first variation we noticed was one in which Washoe held her tongue with her thumb and index finger. Sometimes she would make this sign just before dessert was served, and sometimes she would make this sign completely outside of the feeding situation. Occasionally, while not strictly appropriate, the timing of the sign was related to feeding. For example, she might make the 'dessert' sign accompanied by a grunt of pleasure when she saw one of us preparing a meal for her.

"During the seventh month, 'dessert' signs continued to occur, but were rather unreliable, and we decided to introduce prompting and reward. At the end of a meal, we would make the 'dessert' sign to her. If Washoe made a 'dessert' sign herself, she got some dessert at once. If she didn't, she was then shown the dessert jar. If Washoe now made the 'dessert' sign, she could still get some. Several attempts were made to prompt her, but no dessert was served unless Washoe made a 'dessert' sign. Any approximation was accepted, that is to say, if Washoe touched her lips or tongue with any one or combination of the fingers of one hand, she got her dessert. The sign has now become quite reliable at the appropriate time. While any combination of fingers in the mouth region is rewarded, we always prompt Washoe with a very precise 'dessert' sign that we make before and after she makes her sign. And gradually, Washoe has come to use a two-finger combination more regularly, with the correct two-finger combination more regularly, with the correct two-finger combination predominating."

Before the first phase of the language training ended in August 1967, it became possible to advance Washoe to two-sign combinations, such as "tickle more," "come open," and "gimme sweet." But Drs. Gardner had this to say: "At the present time, however, the number of signs that can be classified as modifiers are too few and too similar for us to be certain that their use is linguistically significant. Nevertheless, there do seem to be some patterns to Washoe's use of modifiers. For example, 'more' generally follows the activity specified, while 'come' and 'gimme' tend to precede the activity or object."

As to the extent of Washoe's future training program, Drs. Gardner predicted this course of action: "Clearly the next phase of the project should consist of further development of vocabulary with careful attention to the use of two-sign combinations. After that, the question will be whether Washoe can extend her ability to combine signs to the level of sentences." These forward steps may be possible, they indicated, with this explanation: "Given massive training—massive in terms of the usual treatment of laboratory chimpanzees, but probably light when compared to that of a child—much can be accomplished." They also stated, "It has long been suspected that such possible training, in a suitable linguistic medium, could result in the acquisition of a significant degree of linguistic behavior."



Stalling Along . . .

By STAHL BUTLER, Executive Director
Michigan Association for Better Hearing and Speech
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

When I called on a deaf man's employer, I was surprised to see the deaf man there because I had understood that he had been discharged. The proprietor of a nice restaurant explained that there were two reasons why the deaf man had been discharged. One reason was the complaint of the bookkeeper about the large number of cash advances—there had been an amount of sixty-five dollars in cash advances in two weeks so that the salary check was reduced to ten dollars. The other reason was the deaf man's failure to show up for work. The proprietor explained that he started in the restaurant business as a dishwasher. When the deaf dishwasher did not show up and he had to wash the dishes himself, he felt that he was going backwards and having to start all over again, and that made him angry.

I wrote a long time ago about the efforts of Edna P. Adler and myself to interview a new patient at one of our mental hospitals. He was quite young, non-language and unschooled. He and a hearing boy had stolen a car and driven it into an accident. I suspect that the hearing boy was not there when the police arrived. Perhaps the deaf man was hospitalized because of his inability to assist an attorney in his defense. Anyway after three years he is going to get out of the hospital, and I am trying to get Vocational Rehabilitation to send him to Ernest Hairston in Columbus or to Herbert L. Pickell, Jr., in Pittsburgh. I volunteered to provide the transportation. These are two programs for unemployed deaf adults like the one I had in East Lansing. My old program has been suspended until September 1970 because of lack of referrals.

Sizing up the University of Nevada project objectively, the openminded layman cannot help but agree that if Washoe should be able to master a human language, this feat could rank as one of a very high order, to say nothing of the possible valuable contributions to be made toward a deeper study of the evolution of language and of the behavior of infra-human primates.

Undoubtedly, a number of deaf persons would like to follow Washoe's progress in more detail when the article by Drs. Gardner comes out in a scientific journal. With that in mind, THE DEAF AMERICAN will announce, in the future, the article's publication so those interested could ask for the journal at their local public libraries or, if they prefer, order their own copy from the journal's publisher.

I called on Frank Fickies who is in a local hospital because of a head injury due to a fall from a motorcycle.

Most of this column was written in a restaurant en route to my weekly appointment to interpret for a group therapy class of deaf patients. I had made an appointment with an attorney and a psychologist in an effort to get one of our participants in group therapy out of the hospital. Employing an attorney is not the accepted way of getting a person out of a mental hospital but in this case it seems our only hope. The reason is that the man has so much against him and so little going for him—a very serious crime, poor personal appearance, lack of education and very limited communication.

It seems that there is a new feature of Michigan Vocational Rehabilitation service. This is incentive payments to clients—perhaps to clients who have families to support or to individuals who have no funds for personal expenses during training or therapy.

WANTED—Single men and women earning \$8,000 and \$5,000 per year respectively to go to Europe and Yugoslavia, August 4 to September 1, 1969, for four weeks for \$1,075 each. Men to bring single male friend to share twin-bedded bedroom. Women likewise to bring a female friend. During the four weeks Vagabond Tours hopes for developments for future happiness. Write D. A. Davidowitz, 9 Wood St., Spring Valley, N. Y. 10977.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure* By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians,
and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of
Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"... No one can attack the right of association without impairing the very foundations of democratic society..."
—Alex DeTocqueville

Q. Must a member ask the Chair for permission if he wishes to leave the meeting before adjournment?

A. Yes, but not in the absence of a quorum.

Q. How may a member who was dropped from membership be restored to membership?

A. He may be restored by the same method required for electing to membership unless the bylaws specify otherwise.

Q. The meeting was in the midst of a discussion on a urgent matter. The time was slipping by fast while other matters needed attention. What could I do under such circumstances to expedite business more satisfactorily?—ABJ

A. Move to limit the time for each speaker to three or five minutes, according to the time available. It requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote to limit debate. A motion to limit debate is undebatable.

Q. Has the president a right to ignore a standing committee and act for them before the committee has had a chance to act?

A. No. If he does so, the president may be censured for his willful action by the assembly.

Q. Please tell us what rules may be suspended? Thank you.—R.McG

A. Any rule may be suspended **unless** it **conflicts** with the constitution, bylaws or the fundamental principles of parliamentary procedure. In those cases, a motion to suspend a rule must be ruled "out of order." The motion to suspend the rules applies to the standing rules, rules of order or convention rules.

Q. May a non-member of a board or committee visit their meetings?

A. He may visit **before** the meeting starts but **not after** unless invited to do so. See page 212, ROR.

Q. Is it true that an ex-officio member of a committee has a vote on the committee?

A. Yes. But the ex-officio member is not counted in the quorum necessary for a meeting of the committee.

Q. Must a committee member who is **not** in favor of the action taken by his committee sign the report?

A. No. In fact, the minority may present a separate report. It is then up to the assembly to decide which one to act upon.

Q. Must the power, rights and duties of a committee be **specifically** provided for in the constitution, bylaws or standing rules?

A. Yes, absolutely. A committee has **no** inherent rights or duties **except** those delegated to it by vote, by the constitution, bylaws, standing rules or in the motion which creates the committee.

Q. Does the word, "co-chairman" mean "vice president"?

A. Yes, "co-chairman" would mean divided authority. "Chairman" means the presiding officer of a board, committee, convention or the like. According to Robert's it means the person "in the chair." So, it is better to use "chairman" and "vice president" as recommended by four national organizations of parliamentarians.

Q. (a) Who should give the report of election? (b) After reported, should the Chair (presiding officer) declare the election himself?

A. (a) Chairman of election committee. (b) Yes.

USA-AAAD YUGO 69 TOURS

Go With The Leader!

3 OR 4 WEEKS - FROM \$975

August 4 - August 31, 1969

Includes Jet Transportation (N.Y. to N.Y.); All Meals; Transfers; Sightseeing;
Baggage Handling; FREE Games Tickets; Tips

Experienced Guides; Interpreters—AAAD Tours since 1957. WE HAVE THE EXPERIENCE, THE CONTACTS, THE COOPERATION OF THE BELGRADE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE. Tour Director Herb Schreiber is highly recommended by American and European Deaf . . . Write for Full Details. No Obligation:

(2 TOURS SOLD OUT — 4 TOURS LEFT — HURRY!)

ADVENTURE	ODYSSEY	MEDITERRANEAN	FLYING CARPET	FIESTA	ISRAELI
New York	New York	New York	New York	New York	New York
Norway	Madrid	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Belgrade Games
Denmark	Toledo	Paris	Paris	Paris	Tel Aviv
Belgrade Games	Rome	Belgrade Games	Belgrade Games	Belgrade Games	Jaffa
Rome	Dubrovnik	Athens	Athens	Athens	Haifa
London	(Greek Isle Cruise)	(Greek Isle Cruise)	Istanbul	(Greek Isle Cruise)	Gailee
Frankfurt	Belgrade Games	Rome	Rome	Rome	Jerusalem
Munich		French Riviera	Venice	French Riviera	Rome
Amsterdam		Madrid	Berlin	Switzerland	Florence, Venice
New York		Lisbon	Amsterdam	New York	France
		New York	New York		New York

HERB SCHREIBER, Tour Director

CONTACT: 9717 Crenshaw Bl. #2
Inglewood, Calif. 90305



Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

From that ubiquitous 5F's, who are just 4F in this mail. What's happened to the 5th one? Hope he's defected to my side and will reveal the entire gruesome conspiracy!

This piece:

The 15-year-old applied for a job as an office boy . . .

"What's your name?" asked the personnel director.

"Alexander Graham Bell."

"That's a pretty well-known name, son."

"It ought to be," said the youngster.

"I've been delivering newspapers around here two years."—Jest Stream

* * *

From the same source:

LIPREADERS' DILEMMA

Hearie lady: "Wasn't that your new paramour I saw you with yesterday?"

Deaf lady: "Why, we don't even have a power mower! My husband still mows our lawn with the old-fashioned kind."—Minnie Appeles

* * *

Ibid. (This time spelling out 5F as Fictitious Formulators and Forwarders of the Funnybone Fraternity.)

NOW, AREN'T YOUR EARS RED?

"We have two ears and only one tongue in order that we may hear more and speak less."—Diogenes, Greek philosopher, circa 412-323 B.C.

(With two useless ears and two hands to talk too much with, no wonder you must feel very embarrassed after reading this.—Howland G. Uffaw)

* * *

The following from Matt Weinstock's column in the defunct Los Angeles Daily News (1950):

STREET SCENERY

A young man of around 25, a little unsteady on his feet, came up to two cab drivers chatting in front of the Cecil Hotel on Main Street near Seventh and handed them a piece of paper. It stated he was a mute and appealed for help.

One cab driver gave him 15 cents. The other shook his head. As the young man took off, the unsympathetic cab driver tossed a penny behind him. At the clinking sound, the young man turned around, realized his mistake and hurried away. The cabbie shook his head sadly and remarked, "A guy like that makes it tough on people who're really deaf and dumb."

* * *

DEAF MUTE'S TRIBUTE CHAUTAUQUA CUSTOM

The highest tribute a speaker at the annual Chautauqua Institute near here can receive is a silent one—the fluttering of thousands of white handkerchiefs.

One old-timer remembers how the custom originated. Frank Chapin Bray, historian, tells of the institute's first assembly in 1874, when a deaf mute was called on to give the Lord's Prayer and the 23rd Psalm in the language of signs. At the conclusion, the audience offered loud applause, which went unheard by the man on the platform.

Dr. John Vincent, one of the founders, came to the rescue by asking the audience to wave handkerchiefs. The custom has lasted 72 years.—Jamestown (N.Y.) paper. Reprinted in the old **Silent Broadcaster**, November 1946.

* * *

(Now something new is coming into vogue! Use of flashlight at meetings! No more strenuous handwaving or floor pounding for attention. Just flash a light at the audience, or peck a light in the direction of persistent inattentive, talkative persons in the audience. We saw President Sanderson do just that at Las Vegas during the NAD convention, and wasn't it effective!)

* * *

This one taken from the **Cavalier**, May 1950:

WELL SAID

The handicapped have no need to seek an excuse for failure. It is ready-made to their hand. Yet actually a handicap is no reason for failure, not even an ex-

cuse. There is no job from Chief Executive of the United States down that has not been held by a handicapped person. The man who offers his handicap as an excuse for failure usually would have failed anyway.—From a speech by Albert Gonzales, noted blind attorney in Santa Fe (N.M.) printed in the **New Mexico Progress**.

* * *

As with Alexander Graham Bell who invented the telephone, the wife of Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph, was deaf. Neither Bell nor Morse suffered from poor hearing.—**Digest of the Deaf**, 1939.

* * *

DIT, DIT, DIT, DAA

This piece was taken from the old **Silent Broadcaster** (1945):

Under Associated Press release comes a story and picture to prove it that the statue of Beethoven, famous German composer, deaf in his later years, survives the war and surveys ruin and desolation in Bonn, Rhine town of his birth. Prophetic Beethoven wrote "Victory Symphony" before his death with "dit, dit, dit, daa" as the opening movement of the famous symphony, which coincides with our Morse code for "V," dot, dot, dot, dash. (Apparently victory for humanity!)

* * *

In the **Silent Broadcaster** of March 1945 was a column conducted by the Publicity Committee of Lodge 19, AFPH (American Federation of the Physically Handicapped). In this column was a piece critical of Arkansas' planned program of consolidating for economic reasons the state school for the deaf and the school for the blind under one head. The article likened the move to "hitching an elephant and a whale to the same chariot."

No, the plan failed of realization.

* * *

This too from the **Silent Broadcaster** (1946):

The story is told of a visitor of the feminine gender attending a convention of the deaf in Scotland. During the two preceding days she had observed the sign language being given full play. On the third day, however, there was a virtual absence of gestures. Instead, the visitor noticed the deaf were attempting speech and lipreading.

"What happened?" inquired the bewildered lady of her witty hostess.

"Madam," replied her companion with a sly twinkle in her eyes, "this is Thrift Day, and we are all trying to save on elbow grease."

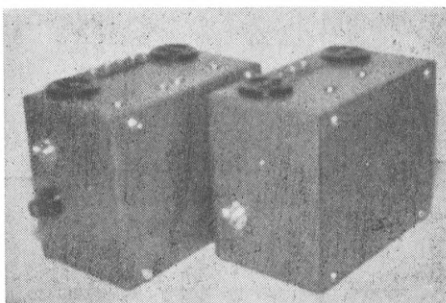
* * *

Received from Abe and Gina Miller who saw it in the Sacramento Bee—in "Checking Up":

BUSINESS CRISIS

Once in a business crisis, I went to a neighboring city to seek the advice of an elderly gentleman widely known for his sound judgment. Upon arriving in his town, I asked directions to his office of a service station attendant who pointed

THE DEAF AMERICAN — 9



DOOR BELL CALL SIGNAL

These operate lights whenever the door bell rings. Supplied in steady and flashing type signals with automatic turn-off after bell rings. Made for use on one or two door bells. Can be supplied for connection.

ROBERT HARDING

2856 Eastwood Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL. 60625

the way and mentioned also that he was partially deaf. What trouble! Does anybody else get so awkward in the company of the deaf or the blind? Anyhow I went.

The elderly gentleman was gracious. I shouted out my inquiries. His patience was endless. Finally, he advised me briefly and gently showed me to the door. I shouted out apologies for taking his time, shouted out the intention to follow his guidance, shouted out the thank you's. Softly, he said goodbye.

It wasn't until some months later I learned the service station attendant had meant he himself was partially deaf, not the elderly gentleman. Hysterics. That no doubt is what that fine man thought he was dealing with. I still think about it sometimes and get hot in the face and perspire.

* * *

In **Digest of the Deaf** printed November 1939 is an account of the early days of the Illinois School for the Deaf. A paragraph read:

(State) Senator Browning wrote prominent educators of the deaf for advice. The first response, dated December 12, 1838, carried praise for the project from J. A. Jacobs, principal and superintendent of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, who wrote, "The deaf mute is indeed cut off from the benefits of education in this life . . . His mind is shut up in a cheerless and gloomy prison in which the immortal spirit sleeps stupidly away its existence."

* * *

The August **Reader's Digest** carried an interesting article on "Unforgettable Damon Runyon" by Walter Winchell, famed Broadway columnist and radio and TV newscaster. It told how the perennial Damon Runyon cancer fund started.

Damon, a Manhattan reporter and sports writer, was not deaf but for the last couple years of his life he had to resort to pad and pencil on his side and oral

talk on the other side. The following quotes are from the article:

He (Damon Runyon) had throat cancer. His larynx had to be removed and from then on Damon, unable to speak, communicated by scribbling on a pad of paper. But still he covered occasional big stories, gulping sedatives to fight the constant gnawing pain . . .

(Then piqued because he was taken to the hospital instead of a ride as he had requested) Damon's lips moved, forming the words, "Where's Walter (Winchell)? He wouldn't let you do this to me." The next day he lapsed into a coma; three days later he died.

* * *

Taken from the old **Silent Broadcaster** of February 1947:

THEY SILENTLY STOLE AWAY

MODESTO, Calif.—George W. Chappell of Houghson, Calif., was convinced of one thing today—that actions can speak at least as loud as words. But it cost him \$77 to find out.

An automobile containing three deaf mutes gave his stalled machine a push near Modesto. When the engine started, Chappell went back to thank the men.

One of the trio, he told police, tapped a back pocket while another pointed a finger at his head as if aiming a gun. The third help up his hands. Not a word was spoken, though the three communicated among themselves by manipulating their fingers.

"It was plain they were holding me up," said Chappell, "so I handed over my wallet." It contained the \$77.—Los Angeles Daily News.

Scholarship Offered Deaf Student Preparing for Baptist Ministry

In September 1962 the Baptist Church of the Deaf of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., created a fund to provide a scholarship to be known as the Baptist Church of the Deaf Scholarship. This scholarship is to be given to some deaf student preparing for the Baptist ministry, working toward a degree and pledged to full-time ministerial service to the deaf following graduation. Award of this scholarship is made on the basis of character, ability and need. Only college seniors are eligible to apply. This scholarship is in the amount of \$200.

Applications must be on file with the Scholarship Committee no later than May 1 of each year for the following school year. (For further details, contact Francis C. Higgins, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., 20002.)

* * *

Julian Singleton, Sr., Los Angeles, clipped the following paragraph out of Marshall Frady's "The Angry Man's Candidate," (ex-Governor George Wallace of Alabama) in the **Saturday Evening Post**:

One old friend says Wallace has become totally isolated. "It's almost got to where he don't trust anybody outside his own flesh." His deafness, a condition left from his rigorous war service, has been growing more serious, and this dimming of hearing, some speculate, will only deepen his fanaticism, his isolation, his estrangement from communication and all that it involves—logic, compromise, the efficacy of words and the vitality of reason—and increase his reliance on passion.

1111 / Towo

Plan Now to Attend the 3rd Annual
SNAD Bowling Tournament
Las Vegas, Nevada,
November 30, 1968

For information, write to Keith MacLeod, Chairman, Box 63, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.

**SUBSCRIBE
TO THE
BUFF AND BLUE**

THE BUFF AND BLUE

Subscription Department
Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

Please enter my subscription for the **BUFF AND BLUE**, the official newspaper, and the **MANUS**, the official literary magazine of the student publication of the world's only college for the deaf.

☐ 1 YEAR AT \$3.50

☐ 2 YEARS AT \$6.50*

☐ 3 YEARS AT \$10.00*

(1 year — 16 October-May issues and two Manus magazines)

☐ Payment is enclosed

☐ Please bill me later

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

*Above rates for U.S. and Possessions only
Canada, additional \$.50 per year; Other countries, add'l. \$1

NEWS

From 'Round the Nation

Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor
6170 Downey Avenue
North Long Beach, Calif. 90805

Mrs. Harriett Votaw, Asst. News Editor
2778 S. Xavier Street
Denver, Colorado 80236

Colorado . . .

Among the Coloradoans attending the National Association of the Deaf convention in Las Vegas were our delegate, John Buckmaster, Mark Wait, Mrs. Sue Galluzzo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Welsh, all of Colorado Springs; Miss Ione Dibble, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Votaw, Richard Boyd and Bob Edwards, all of Denver; and Frank Blankis, of Salida. Seen among the convention-goers were former Coloradoans: Mrs. Madeline (Duff) Christenson, Mrs. Ruth (White) Hutcheson, Mike and Sally Korach, Elsie Reynolds, Bill Broyles and Art McGaw, now of California, and Mervin Garretson, now of Washington, D.C. Also seen was Mrs. Grace Collins, now of Richmond, California.

Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace, our delegate Mrs. Elaine Koval, and Mrs. Margaret Herbold attended the Episcopal Church for the Deaf conference in Houston the week of June 30. On the way back Mrs. Koval stopped off at Dallas to spend a week with her old friend, Mrs. Maxine (Cochran) Meyers, who attended the Colorado School for the Deaf at one time. This was Mrs. Koval's first trip by air and her first trip outside Colorado in many years.

Elaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Castilian, took a five-week motor trip to Alaska with two girl friends. She had a thrilling plane ride around Alaska, which took her as close as possible to Russia.

James Tuskey celebrated his 80th birthday by spending a very happy day with his old friend, Conrad Urbach and his wife, at Loveland. In addition to Mr. Tuskey, we wish to mention that we have other Denverites who are in their eighties: Elmo Kemp, 84; Mrs. Elmo Kemp, 81; Fred Bates, 83; Mr. Bruce Troxell, 84; and Mr. and Mrs. Steve Janovick, both over 80.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pavalko spent their vacation in Minnesota and North Dakota. While in Minnesota, they took care of Mrs. Pavalko's sister's children during the latter's confinement in the hospital. In North Dakota they visited Mrs. Pavalko's mother and brothers and had a short visit with the Rolf Harmsons of Bismarck.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Don Warnick, John Flores, Tony Quintana and Adolph Segura were in Portland for the National Deaf Bowling Association the July 4 weekend. After the tournament Tony and John took a leisurely car trip down through the Redwoods, San Francisco and Los Angeles

before returning to Denver. While in Oregon, the Fred Schmidts drove half way up the famed Mt. Hood. The Warnicks visited in Salt Lake City with Don's mother and old friends.

One Sunday in July eleven deaf golfers had an all-day tournament at the Welshire Country Club in Denver. Those taking part were Francis Mog, Eddie Rodgers, Orville Northcutt, Jerome Moers, Ralph Moers, Mr. Greer, Mark Wait and Ronnie Faucett, Richard O'Toole, Richard Fraser II and Larry Strain, of Dallas, who was in town on his vacation. Francis Mog was the winner of the tournament with Orville Northcutt coming in second.

The Loren Elstad family spent their vacation in North Dakota on the farm of Mr. Estad's parents. They also spent some time in Omaha with Mrs. Elstad's parents, the Scott Cuscadens.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mullins of Great Falls, Montana, are in Colorado Springs for several weeks while Mr. Mullins is taking a course at the ITU school. He is the instructor in printing at the Montana School for the Deaf. Their son, Jim, has been in Denver since September 1967 attending an automobile body and fender and mechanical school. He will complete his course this September and will return to Bozeman, Montana, where a position is awaiting him.

Larry Strain of Dallas was in Denver visiting his close friends, the Ronnie Faucetts. While in town Larry heard the great news that Kodak will build a large plant at nearby Windsor, Colorado, and he now is looking forward to moving back to Denver someday if he can secure employment there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kamminga and children, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Andress and children and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hurley and children had a real camp-out weekend during the July 4 holidays up in the mountains. They pitched their tents near Dillon and the men and boys tried their luck at fishing.

Joe Haden, who had been in a nursing home, has returned to his home where he is improving in spite of his asthmatic condition. His wife is looking forward to her retirement in a few years from Samsonite where she is now about the oldest deaf employee in terms of seniority.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Toole and son, David, spent a week of their vacation with one of Richard's sisters and family in Minneapolis. On the way home, they stopped in Omaha to visit the Scott Cuscadens.

Kenneth Schiel and Mrs. Carol Sponable, both of Denver, received bachelor of sci-

ence degrees in library science at the 104th commencement of Gallaudet College on June 3. Carol now is assistant cataloguer at the University of Colorado Medical Center Library in Denver, and Ken is at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

Marlene Stevens became the bride of Albert Jones on June 8 at the Redeemer Lutheran Church with the Rev. Donald Zuhn officiating. Her twin sister, Myra, was matron of honor and Albert's brother, Ronnie, was best man. They honeymooned at Yellowstone Park and the Black Hills. Elisa Reha and Roy DeMotte were married on June 8 at Denver Temple Baptist Church and also honeymooned in Yellowstone Park and the Black Hills. Helen Ruff, a senior at Gallaudet, became the bride of John Kaleta, (Gallaudet '68) on July 6 in Fort Collins, Colorado. They are making their home this summer in Chicago but will return to Washington, D. C., come September. Danny Ward and Gloria Jean Wilhelms were married on June 29 at Denver Temple Baptist Church. Both attended the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Miss Allie Joiner of the teaching staff at the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind attended summer school at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, taking courses in the use of film media.

Orlando Gonzales, 25, passed away suddenly in July from a heart attack. He attended the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, and at the time of his death was working in Colorado Springs. He was buried in Pueblo, his hometown.

Loren Garlets, husband of Edna Auxier Garlets, passed away suddenly from a heart attack while at work as a janitor at the Southern Baptist Church in Colorado Springs some time in May. Loren and Edna were frequent visitors to Denver and were well liked by all.

Mrs. Chita Wilson, wife of Powell Wilson of Denver, and her niece, Mrs. Padilla, were killed in an automobile accident near Fort Garland on July 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Martin and boys, who had been living in Denver for several years, have returned to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with Gilbert's sister who came up here for a couple of days. Gilbert has been disabled since he injured his back a number of years ago.

Merlin Noteboom, formerly of Denver, now of Bellflower, California, reports he has been transferred to the night shift at the NAA plant after 10 years on the day shift.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Owens and family had an unforgettable trip through Canada, New York, Washington, D.C., and Florida during the month of July. They took the trip in their camper and brought back a lot of snapshots.

Eddie Rodgers and Francis Mog attended the Midwest Deaf Golfers tournament in Wisconsin and returned on August 4 in time to take part in the picnic sponsored by the Denver Ski Club of the Deaf at the cabin of the Herbert Votaws on



Committee for the fiftieth anniversary banquet of Denver Division No. 64 of the National Fraternal Society for the Deaf held on June 1, 1968: Back row: William Fraser, Theodore Tucker, Charles Billings, Rea Hinrichs, Richard Cecil (president) and George Deitz. Front row: Josie Kilthau, Chairman, Annie Tucker, co-chairman, and Eva Fraser.

Lookout Mountain. A large crowd of members and friends enjoyed the all-day affair.

Frank Lofton, formerly of Denver and

now of San Francisco, received his M.A. degree and moved to Arizona where he has a new position.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Kemp, Mrs. Margaret Herbold and Verne Barnett paid a call on Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haden one evening and were glad to see Joe at home and much improved after his long illness. They also visited the James Castilians. Mr. Castilian is looking forward to retiring from the Samsonite Company in a couple of months. Mrs. Castilian who retired from the same company a couple of years ago, is enjoying her retirement very much.

The deaf employees at Samsonite presented a lovely gift to Mrs. Lillian Keyes, who had been with the company in the credit union department, upon her retirement. The gift was to show their appreciation for all the assistance she gave them over the years.

The Colorado Association for the Deaf had its biennial picnic at the Chuck Wagon Shelter in the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs on July 28. John Buckmaster, delegate to the NAD convention in Las Vegas, gave his report on the convention. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mullins,

now attending ITU school, were at the picnic and were glad to see some of their old friends. Mrs. Mary Ann Kress of Golden was there, as well as Richard O'Toole of Denver, who had known the Mullins when they all lived in Akron, during the World War II years. Mrs. Mary Elstad was a schoolmate of Mrs. Mullins at Gallaudet.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Kemp were unable to attend the picnic, so the Mullins later drove up to Denver on August 11 to visit them. Mr. Kemp taught Mr. Mullins at the Montana School when the school was located at Boulder before its removal to Great Falls. Mr. Mullins was a printer at Great Falls for years and became the printing instructor at the school only last year.

Nebraska . . .

Ten Nebraskans left Lincoln on June 16 for the NAD convention. The group consisted of Mr. and Mrs. George Propp, Mr. and Mrs. Berton Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindberg and Mrs. Emma Mappes, all of Lincoln; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Badman of DeWitt, and Ray Anderson of Omaha. At Denver the group transferred to a United jet plane on which they were joined by several more from Colorado and Kansas also bound for Las Vegas. Other Nebraskans making the trip by other means were Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Don Boone and Mrs. Ellen Stewart, all of Omaha.

A number of former Nebraskans turned up. From California we found Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitschew, Billy Lloyd, Ruth Bonnett LaMonto, Don Nuerenberger, Mrs. Morris Fahr, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Sparks and Mrs. Merrie Smith Redmond. We also met or renewed acquaintances with Mrs. Alice Lougee Hagemeyer of Washington, D. C., Tom Janulewicz, also of Washington, D. C., Miss Nora Nanney with her sister Eva of Chicago, Wilbur Ruge of Wichita, Mrs. Lydia Wodrack of Vancouver, Washington, and Wayne Meyer of Minnesota.

Nick Abariotes of Omaha announced his engagement to Gladys Hanika, also of Omaha, on June 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Otterman (nee Frieda Witte) of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, were visitors in Nebraska for two weeks from June 16 to July 2. They spent much of their time visiting relatives but also had a chance to meet many of their deaf friends in Lincoln and Omaha. One of the highlights of their trip was the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary with a reception in their honor at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha. They were also honored by a small reception at the home of Frieda's sister, Irene Leavitt, in Lincoln, and a similar reception at the home of the Everett Dugenhardts in Omaha. On their return to Pennsylvania they took Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sparks of Omaha with them for a two-week visit, with Elsie and Dorothy flying home on July 15.

The Glen Ogiers of Wakefield, Nebraska, were in Lincoln on June 29 while their

212-TE-7-5663

Pollack
Advertising
Specialties

P. O. Box 1022
New York, N. Y.
10008

JOSEPH POLLACK
(Deaf Owner)

WESTERN DIVISION 213-761-4138

LILA KADIN
Pollack Advertising Specialties
6040 Bonner Avenue
North Hollywood, California 91606

Lila Kadin, Deaf Sales Representative

Calendars
Emblems
Key Cases, Tags
Book-Matches
Memo Pads
Pen & Pencils
Trophies &
Plaques

Plus 1000's of
other categories

daughter Susan was attending an orientation course prior to enrolling in the University of Nebraska. Glen and Leona visited the Leavitt family that evening, which happened to be the same date of the reception for the Ottermans. Lily Schelert just happened to drop in at the right time. Lily is spending the summer in Lincoln with her mother during the summer vacation from her teaching duties at the Illinois School for the Deaf while taking summer classes at the University of Nebraska.

The Lincoln Silent Club's promotion of summer activities for the deaf children in Lincoln seems to be a worthwhile undertaking. Some of the boys have had golf lessons and several boys and girls have been taking swimming lessons at East High School on Wednesday evenings. Herb Deurmeyer, with the help of Bob Lindberg, has been the instructor in golf. Jane Leavitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berton Leavitt, enlisted three of her friends who are experienced swimmers to help her teach the swimming classes. George Propp, chairman of the project, has done a fine job.

Mrs. Gladys Kistler, of Blaine, Kansas, had the misfortune to slip on a throw rug and break her leg. It is a quite serious break and she will be in bed for quite a while.

Charlotte Sipp spent two weeks in Council Bluffs, Iowa, helping care for her mother who had a heart attack late in June.

The World Herald gave a special write-up on the death of Orvy E. Gilson, 82, a retired shoe repairman of Glenwood, Iowa, who died June 18. Orvy became deaf in early childhood at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He learned to handset type at the Nebraska School for the Deaf and worked as a printer for two years at Plattsmouth. When the new typesetting machines came into use, he started vocational training at the Glenwood State School in 1913 and then worked for 29 years at the school as a cobbler before setting up his own shoe repair business in the basement of a Glenwood store. He is survived by his wife, Irene, three sons and two daughters.

The wedding of Miss Kathleen M. Reilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Reilly, and Gerald E. Zimmermann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Zimmerman, took place on July 13 at St. Pius X Church in Omaha. The wedding ceremony was solemnized by Rev. Donald Stortz, brother of Janith Stortz, former NSD pupil. Maid of honor was Miss Michaela Reilly and bridesmaids were Miss Colleen Reilly and Mrs. Edward Crofoot, all sisters of the bride. Mrs. Larry Schultz of Irvington was also a bridesmaid. Delbert Boese of Lincoln was best man and ushers were Roger Fuller, Larry Schultz and Bruce

Becker, all of Omaha. Jerry is a 1956 graduate of NSD and Kathleen attended the St. Joseph School for the Deaf in St. Louis and graduated from Marian High School in Omaha in 1966.

Robert and Fannie Lindberg attended the Midwest Golf Association of the Deaf tournament at the Alpine Valley Resort, East Troy, Wisconsin, July 31-August 2.

George Propp, of Lincoln, was pictured in the June 17 issue of the Lincoln Journal in connection with his work with the students at the Prescott School classes for the hard of hearing.

A number of the deaf of Lincoln and Omaha got together for an informal picnic at Linoma Beach on July 4. Albert Sparks took advantage of the occasion to announce his engagement to Joyce Peters of Lincoln, having given her a solitaire for her birthday which was on the Fourth.

Otto and Lillian Gross had a not too serious auto accident July 5.

Kenneth and Eddis Lawrence of Lincoln went to Colorado on June 15 with son Terry. Kenneth returned after two weeks to do some work around the home, but Eddis stayed in Colorado for a full month visiting relatives and doing some fishing up in the mountains.

Dorothy Wiegand's brother-in-law was taken by death at the age of 45 from a heart attack on June 3. She flew up to Tacoma for the funeral and stayed there from June 7 to June 20. While there she visited Mrs. Stacia Cody and several deaf friends of Mrs. Cody.

Mrs. Margaret Peterson of Omaha underwent an operation in July and is at home taking things easy.

The Harold Pochs of California were in Nebraska and visited a number of friends in Omaha. Mary and John Skenn

of Omaha spent their vacation on a trip to the HemisFair in San Antonio and the Six Flags in Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cafferty of Hastings are the proud grandparents of a girl born to their daughter Connie on July 17. Connie's husband is stationed in Vietnam.

Barbara Deurmeyer, 11-year-old daughter of the Herb Deurmeyers, won first place in the girls city golf tournament. She received a trophy and was so thrilled about it. Her father, Herb, won men's championship titles in 1936, 1939 and 1947.

Francis Mog of Denver and Donna Smith of Lincoln, Nebraska, attended the Kansas Association for the Deaf convention at Topeka during the last weekend of July. They announced their engagement and wedding plans are scheduled for the coming fall. Donna is a graduate of NSD and Gallaudet College and has been working as a school librarian in Lincoln. She hopes to obtain a similar job in Denver. Francis is a graduate of the Kansas School for the Deaf and at present is employed as a commercial printer in Denver.

On August 3, in an impressive wedding ceremony at the Holy Name Catholic Church in Omaha, Miss Beverly Ann Steskal was married to James P. Devaney, Jr. Beverly is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Steskal of O'Neil and a graduate of the public schools. James is a graduate of the Nebraska School for the Deaf and an Omaha barbering college and is now employed as a barber. Best man and matron of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Roger Fuller. Other attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Rentschler, of Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Schultz of Irvington and Bruce Beck and Miss Kathy Exline of Omaha. Ushers were Delbert Boese of Lincoln and Donald Jeck

Buy your life insurance from the

NATIONAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY OF THE DEAF

*A sound organization with a great past
and a still greater future*

* * *

Insuring the Deaf of America and Canada since 1901

* * *

All popular forms of life protection available

Also

Sickness and accident benefits

* * *

Lodges in nearly all principal cities

Assets

Over \$5,000,000.00



Certificates in Force

Over \$8,000,000.00

DON'T DELAY . . . JOIN TODAY!

For information and application blanks, write to

HOME OFFICE

**6701 W. North Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois 60302**

HEARING AIDS

AT LOW WHOLESALE PRICES.
SAVE UP TO 75%. GUARANTEED.

Free Brochures.
No salesman will call.

**HEARING HELP, BOX 17179,
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85710**

of Omaha. A reception and dance were held at the Birchwood Club.

Katherine Exline became engaged on July 6 to Bruce Becker. Both are employees of the Nebraska School for the Deaf. Bruce is a graduate of NSD and of Gallaudet College and will become the new dean of boys when school opens this fall, a job at which he had several years of experience at the South Dakota School. Kathy was educated at the West Virginia School and worked for a number of years at the South Dakota School before moving to Omaha where she is employed as a housemother for the small girls at NSD.

New York City . . .

David Bloch's "Shanghai" woodcuts won second place at the Las Vegas Cultural Tournament finals at the NAD convention.

The Louis Blanchards enjoyed their trip to California and Hawaii. Faye Cohen and Jane Becker went to Nova Scotia. The Sam Lewises visited their sons in camp in New Hampshire. The Max Friedmans journeyed to Cape Cod.

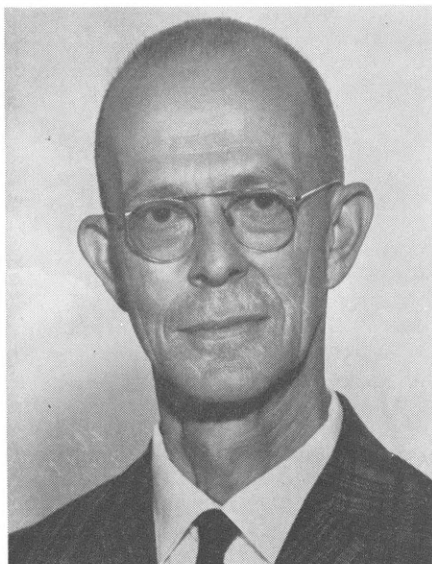
Alfred Weinrib's item of protest appeared in the "Voice of People" of the Daily News recently about a part "for adults only" of a preview of a film showing where the audience was predominantly children viewing "Samson and Delilah."

Those enjoying Arcola's facilities again this summer were Joe and Judith Oestreicher, Ruby and Umberto Marinelli, Lore and Henry Florsheim, Thelma and Charles Miller, Alfred and Selma Weinrib and Marcia and Abe Cohen.

July 14 saw a wonderful reunion of Gerald Burstein and his old schoolfriends, George Schwartz, Irving Meyers, Richard Myers, Walter Schulman and Harold Nikolaus at Norman Finkelstein's home. Joining the reunion were Mr. and Mrs. Werner, Adele Meyers, Rosemary Nikolaus, Edith Schwartz, Nellie Myers and Beverly Finkelstein, the hostess. It was a pleasure meeting Gerald's charming bride of one year, Theresa of California.

Summer was definitely not a vacation time for Naomi Leeds, Irene Leigh and Allen Sussman who were busy with their school books! To make up for the hard work, Allen went to Waterford to join the NTD group for three weeks in August. Irene had a break preceding school in California, Chicago and Vermont.

Congratulations are extended to those who were admitted to American Professional Society of the Deaf membership, chartered by Albert Hlibok, Martin Sternberg, Allen Sussman, James Stern, Edgar Bloom, Lee Brody, Philip Leeds and Don



Percival Hall, Jr., 67, died July 21 after a long illness. A native of Washington, D. C., he was the son of Percival Hall, Sr., second president of Gallaudet College. He lived most of his life on the Gallaudet College campus and was a member of the faculty for 35 years. Previous to his retirement in 1964, he was head of the mathematics department and assistant to the president. Survivors include his wife Margery, and three daughters; seven grandchildren; and a brother, Jonathan Hall.

Ballantyne. Challenging days are faced by the new members, Bob Sampson, Bob Swain, Sam Lewis, David Leigh, Frank Hochman and a few others. One of the purposes of the society is to encourage certain members of the deaf community to strive for professional careers.

Tennessee . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Werdig of Florida were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Hentz at their home in Memphis during the first week of June after attending the Dixie Bowling Association of the Deaf tournament in Birmingham.

Mrs. Marion Green of Nashville and Knoxville was called to Augusta, Georgia, on May 23 for the funeral of her sister, Miss Blanche Bolton, who had been a teacher at the Alabama School for the Deaf for a number of years. Miss Bolton had been given leave of absence by the school two months earlier for her surgery.

Miss Nona Gail Gates of Knoxville was united in married with Smyth Evans Gambrell of Greenville, South Carolina, on June 30. The couple are making their residence in the latter city.

Miss Patricia Anna Swafford, a 1968 TSD graduate, was married to George Rutledge of Washington, D.C., on June 1 in her hometown, Benton, Tennessee. Patricia plans to enroll at Gallaudet College this fall while George is employed with the Washington Star.

You Can SEE or HEAR Your

- BABY CRY
- TELEPHONE RING
- DOORBELL RING

WITH

SIGNA-TROL

SIGNA-TROL is a compact, all transistor (2" x 3" x 6"), sensitive electronic switch which turns on an electric circuit by any slight sound impulse. You simply place SIGNA-TROL in any convenient location near your baby's crib, telephone or doorbell. Then wire as many standard light bulbs as necessary from SIGNA-TROL to the rooms in your apartment. When the baby cries or the telephone or doorbell rings, the lights will flash. You can also connect a buzzer or vibrator from SIGNA-TROL to your bed.

With SIGNA-TROL it is not necessary to wear a hearing aid at home.

SIGNA-TROL operates from the ordinary 115 volt power line and costs about one cent per month to operate.

SIGNA-TROL comes complete with instructions, ready to use and will give many years of trouble-free service.

For Further Information Write to:

ELECTRONICS COMPANY

Dept. D
1949 Coney Island Ave.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11223

An addition to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lavoy Killian of Oak Ridge was a daughter born June 6. Her name is Tina Jean.

Two members of the faculty of the Tennessee School for the Deaf exchanged marriage vows at the famous Christ Episcopal Church in Rugby, Tennessee, on June 16—Mrs. Elizabeth McCaughey Fruewald, supervising teacher, and Laurence Harrington Randall, offset printing instructor. They spent their two-month honeymoon in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. (Alberta DeLozier) Clyde Smith and three children last June moved to Knoxville from Jacksonville, Illinois. They have purchased a 14-acre farm with a house, a guest house and a barn at Seymour, about 12 miles from Knoxville. Added to the farm were three ponies. Mrs. Smith has accepted a teaching position with the Tennessee School while Mr. Smith is an employee of the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Mrs. James Teppenpaw (Mildred Gilpin) and son of Miami, Fla., were Knoxville visitors in July.

Mrs. Uriel C. Jones underwent major surgery at a Knoxville hospital recently. She is reported to be improving and hopes to be able to resume her work at school on September 3.

March 26-29, 1969

Host: Akron Club of the Deaf, Inc.

Make your vacation plans now to attend

SILVER ANNIVERSARY AAAD NATIONAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Headquarters: Sheraton Hotel, 259 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio 44308

For Information—Write to JACK Z. FALCON, 1716 Redwood Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44301

Merrill Named President Of Gallaudet College

Dr. Edward Clifton Merrill, Jr., dean of the College of Education at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has been elected president of Gallaudet College by the college's board of directors. He will succeed Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, who has served as third president of Gallaudet College since 1945 and will retire June 30, 1969.

Dr. Merrill will assume his new duties as president of Gallaudet College on July 1, 1969. However, he will come to the college in January 1969 as a special assistant to Dr. Elstad to learn about the college and its work.

Announcement of Dr. Merrill's appointment was made by Chairman George E. Muth, chairman of Gallaudet's board of directors. "Dr. Merrill was selected after a nationwide search by a Gallaudet College board of directors committee, in cooperation with a faculty committee, Mr. Muth said, "Dr. Merrill was the unanimous choice of both committees from a large list of qualified people."

Dr. Merrill has devoted his entire career to education. He received his A.B. in English, with minors in education and history, from the University of North Carolina in 1942; his M.S. in educational administration and supervision, with mi-

nors in elementary education and English, from the University of Tennessee in 1948; his Ph.D. in educational administration, with a minor in English, from George Peabody College for Teachers in 1953.

Dr. Merrill has been dean of the College of Education at the University of Tennessee since 1961. Previously he served as professor of education at the University of North Carolina, 1960-61; as professor of education and associate dean of graduate studies, University of Rochester, 1957-60; and as associate professor of education, Auburn University, 1955-57.

During his early teaching career, Dr. Merrill was instructor in English at Asheville-Biltmore College, (1946-47; teacher and assistant principal at Lee Edwards High School, 1948-51; and instructor at the George Peabody College for Teachers, and coordinator, Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration, 1953-55. His other professional experiences in education are broad and varied, and he has served with distinction on committees, advisory councils, boards and in professional organizations.

Dr. Merrill was born in Asheville, North Carolina, January 29, 1920. His wife, the former Miss Frances Bonkemeyer, is from Chadbourn, North Carolina, and is

WAKE-UP ALARMS

For the Deaf



Automatic Clocks
from \$12.45

Buzzers \$8.95

Flashers 75c

Thermo-Buzz \$12.95

Bed vibrator \$14.95

All Postpaid and Guaranteed.

Beautiful pen with every order of a clock or buzzer. Send check or money order or write for circulars and order blank.

VIBRALARM SERVICE

29 Cedar Ave.

Dept. A

Farmingdale, N. Y. 11735

a graduate of the University of North Carolina with a degree in sociology. She is currently serving as president of the Faculty Women's Club at the University of Tennessee.

The Merrills have three daughters and a son: Susan, 19; Nancy, 16; Ann, 11; and Ned, 15. One of the hobbies of Dr. and Mrs. Merrill is to collect "gift books"—old volumes given as gifts in the eighteenth century. The Merrills are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Gallaudet College

BEGINNING ITS SECOND CENTURY OF SERVICE TO THE DEAF

To young deaf men and women interested in a higher education:

Your brain is a gold mine—a source of wealth that can never be exhausted. Gallaudet College offers you a chance to develop this resource both through the familiar liberal arts education pattern and through other activities which help develop the whole person:

Journalistic and literary talents find outlets in student publications.

Poise and personality are developed in public speaking and in student organization activities.

Social enjoyment is fostered by active participation in and management of affairs involving group activities.

Positive attitudes toward competition are developed and refined by participation in organized sports.

Dramatic talents are discovered and enhanced by a well-structured program of stage presentations.

Enrichment of outlook and expansion of horizons are fostered by the wealth of cultural opportunities in the Nation's Capital.

*Honestly now, what other college can offer richer opportunities
for the greatest good to the greatest number?*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS, GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20002

Gallaudet College is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

Through the thoughtfulness of my father-in-law, T. S. Cuscaden, I recently came into possession of Volume XXIV of the old **Silent Worker**. The volume contains 10 issues published between October 1911 and July 1912. What particularly distinguishes this volume is that it came from the library of J. Schuyler Long. For a change of pace, Chaff this month will be excerpted from this volume.

The **Silent Worker** in 1911-1912 was printed at the New Jersey School for the Deaf. The editor was John P. Walker and the publisher was George S. Porter. It boasted a galaxy of splendid contributors such as James H. Cloud, Alexander L. Pach, J. H. McFarlane, E. Florence Long, Mrs. George T. Sanders and R. B. Lloyd.

In 56 years a lot of water has gone over the dam. Many things have changed, but at the same time it is amusing to note that many things are the same as they always were. The oral-manual war, for example, is still being fought in the same trenches that were dug years ago and today we use for ammunition the same words and phrases that were used by J. Schuyler Long and his friends back in 1911-1912.

My own interest and involvement in this historical volume was enhanced by the fact that Nebraska was, more or less, cast in the role of the villain of the piece. My home state in 1911 passed an ill-advised law which required oral education for the deaf children of the state. In the same year the school appointed a new superintendent, Frank W. Booth, who previously was editor of the **Volta Review**. (The law, incidentally, is still in the books, but Dr. Booth in due time practiced and endorsed fingerspelling in the classroom.) The bad image that Nebraska had in the eyes of deaf leadership was somewhat diminished by the fact that the Omaha-Council Bluffs area had one of the liveliest and most aggressive Gallaudet College Alumni Association chapters that ever carried the label.

The 1911 Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held in Delavan, Wisconsin. Visual media, in the form of the famous EMG film, made its first convention appearance here. One-third of the teachers in attendance were deaf. Among the features of the convention was a tennis tournament, and the appearance of Vera Gammon, a deaf-blind lady known as "Minnesota's Helen Keller."

Bricks and Mortar: The New Jersey legislature appropriated \$40,000 for a new school . . . Indiana deaf children moved into a new million dollar facility in 1912 . . . 212 acres of land were donated as a site for a school for the deaf at Brattle-

boro, Vermont . . . A new gym was going up at Nebraska . . . New buildings were going up all over and \$100,000 bought a lot of schoolhouse in those days.

The NFSD resumed publication of **The Frat**, and independent publications for the deaf were succumbing to financial distress all over the place, and every time one died another rose to take its place. The **Optimist** ceased publication and the **Silent Review** was born shortly afterward. According to the code of those days, the worst thing that a publication could do was to fill its pages with red pepper and billingsgate. (Jess, how does the modern DEAF AMERICAN deal with red pepper and billingsgate?)

Report of the Cultural Committee: Douglas Tilden, the deaf sculptor, was working to prepare 12 bronze panels for the McElroy Memorial Fountain which was to be placed in Lakesides . . . Cadwallader Washburn was down in Mexico pursuing his various interests and dodging bullets from Mexican insurrectionists . . . William Battke Egan, Linotype operator for the **Globe** (Arizona) newspaper, although totally deaf, wrote music of which several compositions were published . . . Gallaudet College had a 10-piece band which had a repertoire of over 50 selections . . . Clarence Alvah Boxley, a collar cutter in Troy, New York, had a considerable reputation as a cartoonist.

Irrepressible J. Frederick Meagher and Frieda in 1911 obtained positions at the school for the deaf in Vancouver. A few months later they were recognized for their performances in the roles of Shylock and Portia in **The Merchant of Ven-**

ice. J. F. sent his dollar GCAA dues to J. S. Long in an envelope address as follows:

Please send this song
To J. Schuyler Long
In the city of Council Bluffs
He lives, by glum,
At the school for the dumb
In Iowa; now isn't that tough?

The Book Market: Round the World in Silence by Anabelle Kent. This story by a deaf traveler was published by Greaves of N.Y. and sold for \$1.50 . . . A deaf mute attorney (Arizona) authored a book called **Law Points for Everybody**. The book was supposed to have sold 60,000 copies in the New England states before Henry C. White, the author, moved west.

Yep, they had peddlers in 1911-1912. The chief of police in Chicago issued an order to drive all deaf peddlers, real or bogus, from the streets.

"A safety match is when an armless man marries a deaf and dumb woman." The 1911-1912 **Silent Worker** leaned more to poetry than to humor. If the above is a sample of humor of those days, you can understand why. A Toivo Lindholm is something that the old **SW** definitely lacked.

DialCom: William E. Shaw of Lynn, Massachusetts, a graduate of the American School, invented what he called a deaf mute's telephone. Via some sort of an electrical arrangement it flashed letters and numbers which deaf persons could read. Of course, the instrument Dr. Hester exhibited at Las Vegas included some refinements.

Ends and Pieces: In 1911 one-third of the Preparatory Class at Gallaudet came from the Iowa School for the Deaf . . . The NAD in 1911 had a Moving Picture Fund—maybe this was the REAL beginning of Captioned Films for the Deaf . . . Deaf Ben Oppenheimer of Memphis, Tennessee, fought two years in the Civil War. He was 84 years old in 1912.

QUALITY RUBBER STAMPS

Manufacturers of Rubber Stamps

Signature Stamps — Stock Stamps

All Types Of Marking Devices

Stamp Pads, Inks, Pocket Stamps, Stamp Racks, Etc. . . .

Ask for a free brochure and price list.

Melvin R. Haptonstall

6757 Dale Rd.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80909

SINCE 1963

(DEAF OWNER)

The Brighter Side: NAD Convention Social Activities



'Far, Far Away'—Mrs. J. Todd (Polly) Hicks, president of the Florida Association of the Deaf, won a NADDY award for her rendition of "Suwanee River" at the Cultural Night program at the NAD convention in Las Vegas.

Sunday, June 16, 1968

A big writeup along with a picture of Sut Stockton was published in Las Vegas' largest daily paper, The Sun.

Monday, June 17, 1968

A reception with entertainment was held in the ballroom. Bernard Bragg substituted for Nanette Fabray who was unable to be present due to illness.

Tuesday, June 18, 1968

Bus loads of conventioners enjoyed a

dinner, a tour of the Las Vegas Strip and a choice of two different night clubs along with magnificent floor shows and free cocktails.

Wednesday, June 19, 1968

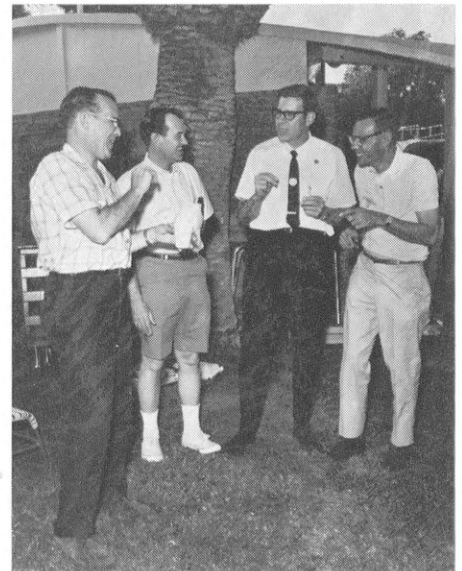
This was a so-called day of relaxation for the officers, Representatives and others. However, most were tied up with committee meetings, some went on a tour to Boulder Dam while others relaxed in the hotel pool. In the evening, there was a lawn party with poolside buffet dinner. Even the 115-degree heat did not prevent hundreds of people from attending this affair and enjoying the fine cuisine.

Thursday, June 20, 1968

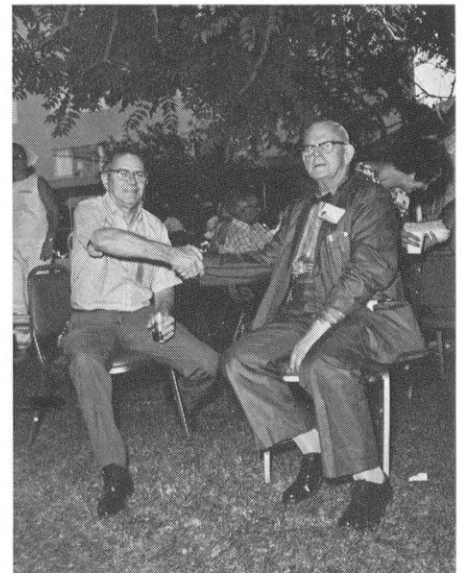
The gala Cultural Program Night was held under the direction of Douglas J. N. Burke. "NADDY" awards were presented to winners of various contests all over the country. Mr. Burke was ably assisted by Don G. Pettingill, who performed the introductions.

Friday, June 21, 1968

A one-hour cocktail party, complete with hors d'oeuvres preceded the NAD banquet at which President Sanderson presented Judge Sherman G. Finesilver, of Colorado, the "Most Distinguished Service Award" of the NAD in absentia. Judge Finesilver is well known for his efforts in behalf of the deaf in regards to insurance, safe driving clinics, legal rights, etc. President Sanderson also presented the following with KFF Awards (Knights of the Flying Fingers) for outstanding service to the NAD: Frank Turk, Boyd D. Hume, Benjamin Friedwald, James O.



POOLSIDE CONFAB—Roger Falberg (left), who directs community services for the deaf in the Greater Kansas City area, chats with three gentlemen from Michigan—Durward Young, Richard O. Wright, and John Claveau.



TENNESSEAN MEETS TEXAN—Thomas L. Duke (left), president of the Tennessee Association of the Deaf, shakes hands with James O. Chance of Bryan, Texas. Although Mr. Chance declined to act as sergeant-at-arms at the Las Vegas convention, he was very much in evidence.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Working at the registration desk of a national convention is no picnic—and registration at the 29th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Las Vegas last June utilized the services of many volunteer and part-time workers, including Robert F. Lindsey, THE DEAF AMERICAN's circulation manager. In the cover picture he is shown checking the NAD membership roster. The Las Vegas convention was unique because the NAD, for the most part, assumed the functions usually reserved to the host state. Convention registrants were required to show proof of either NAD or Cooperating Member (state) association membership as they registered.



VETERAN CONVENTIONEER—Mrs. Frieda Meagher, 92, of Chicago, has attended many an NAD and other national convention and enjoyed the doings at Las Vegas to the fullest. Here she is shown shaking hands with Hilbert Duning, deaf architect of Cincinnati. Seated at the right is Hosea Hooper of Grand Prairie, Texas. Looking on is Mrs. George Larue of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Chance, Jerome D. Schein, John Gough and Robert Welsh.

"Little Paper Family" Awards were presented by Mr. Propp to: Max Friedman, editor, **Empire State News** and to Robert Horgen, editor of the **Wisconsin Pilot**.

Social Activities

Frieda Meagher of Chicago, a sprightly lady of 90 plus, thrilled the entire assembly by her rendition of the poem "Mizpah." Toastmaster Joseph C. Burnett of Utah sparked the evening with tidbits of humor.

Saturday, June 22, 1968

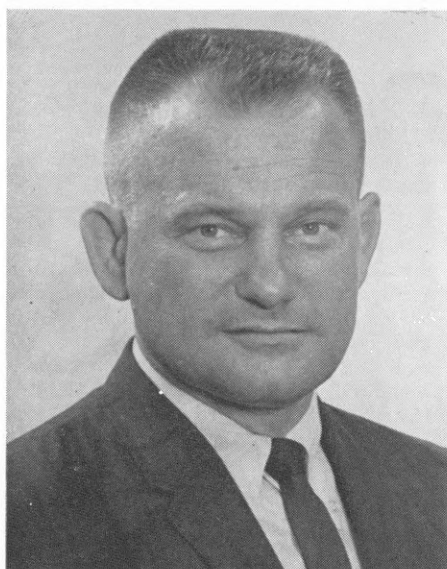
The Order of Georges banquet was one that broke all records with over 150 present to hear Ivan Lawrence of California talk on the Christensen adoption case. Mr. Lawrence was the lawyer who defended them in their successful bid to keep Scotty. Everyone was quite impressed by his detailed explanation of the case.

The Georges' banquet was followed by a "Grand Ball" in which the new officers and board members were introduced to the audience and sworn in by Ted Griffing of Oklahoma. Those taking the oath of office were: Robert O. Lankenau, president; Jess M. Smith, first vice president; Gordon Allen, second vice president; Hal Ramger, secretary-treasurer; and new Board Members Frank Turk and Ralph White.

A professional floor show by Las Vegas talent and dancing that continued into the wee hours of the morning followed.

The DEAF American

"The National Magazine
For All The Deaf"
\$4.00 PER YEAR



NEW BOARD MEMBER—Elected to a six-year term as a member of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf at the Las Vegas convention last June is Frank R. Turk, director of the Junior NAD and a member of the Preparatory Department staff of Gallaudet College.



COLLECTING AUTOGRAPHS—Jerald Jordan seems to be enjoying the attention he is getting after suffering a broken ankle at Las Vegas and being forced to take in convention activities from a wheelchair. In the center is Dragojula Vukotic, president of the World Federation of the Deaf who came from Yugoslavia, watching while Israel's Chaim Apter autographs Mr. Jordan's cast.



PRESIDENT EMERITUS—At the poolside buffet NAD President Emeritus Byron B. Burnes and Mrs. Burnes smile for the photographer.



ALL SMILES—Judging from the contented smiles of these well-known conventioners, the food at the buffet was satisfactory. Seated, left to right, are Mr. and Mrs. S. Rozelle McCall of Maryland, Mrs. Mildred Coats of Arkansas and Robert Haggard, also of Arkansas. Standing are the W. T. Griffings of Oklahoma. Ted Griffing, in addition to being a former member of the NAD Executive Board, has long been a contributor to **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Death Takes NAD Secretary-Treasurer Harold H. Ramger As Car Fumes Tragedy Also Claims Two Daughters

Harold H. Ramger, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf, died from asphyxiation sometime during the night of August 28 as carbon monoxide fumes from the garage in the lower part of the Ramger home in Oakland, California, filled upstairs bedrooms. Police attributed the tragedy to gas from the motor of one of the family cars left running.

Also overcome while sleeping were the other three members of the family, Mrs. Ramger, Pamela 3, and Nancy 4. Pamela was also found dead. Nancy was revived by artificial resuscitation but died two days later. Mrs. Ramger was hospitalized in critical condition.

The Ramger housekeeper became alarmed when the family failed to pick her up as usual at a nearby bus stop the morning of August 29 and walked to the home, discovering the tragedy. Police rushed to the scene and found Ramger and Pamela dead and the other two members of the family unconscious. A white poodle, pet of the children, was also dead. The official report listed the tragedy an accident, with the motor of the car stalled from overheating. The door between the garage and the rest of the house was open.



Harold H. Ramger
1927-1968

Mr. Ramger, a native of New York City, attended Public School 47, Textile High School and Gallaudet College. In 1962, he was elected to a six-year term on the Executive Board of the NAD. At the Las Vegas convention last June, he was

elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. A teacher in the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, he was also a past president of the California Association of the Deaf and had been active in many state and local organizations and projects. Mrs. Ramger is also a teacher at the Berkeley school.

Funeral services for Mr. Ramger, Pamela and Nancy were held at St. Mark's Church in Berkeley on September 3, with the Rev. Roger Pickering officiating. Interments were in San Jose, hometown of Mrs. Ramger. Active pallbearers for Mr. Ramger were Dr. Hugo Schunhoff, Robert G. Sanderson, Gerald Burstein, Leo Jacobs, George Attletweed and Emil Ladner. Active pallbearers for Pamela and Nancy were John Harris, Robert Miller, Ralph Jordan, Alvin Brother, Hubert Sellner and Dr. Ray L. Jones. Honorary pallbearers were faculty members of the California School for the Deaf and board members of the East Bay Referral Agency for the Deaf.

Survivors include Mr. Ramger's mother, Mrs. Walter Acker of Palm Harbor, Florida; a brother, Robert C. of Maryville, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Marshall of San Jose were grandparents of Pamela and Nancy.

Minutes Of NAD Executive Board Meeting

Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada

Sunday, June 17, 1968

The Executive Board met in the Gold Room of the Flamingo Hotel at 3:15 p.m. Present were President Robert Sanderson; First Vice President Jess Smith; Second Vice President Gordon Allen; Secretary-Treasurer Robert O. Lankenau; Board members Samuel Block, Albert Pimentel, George Propp, Hal Ramger, and Don Pettingill; and President Emeritus Byron B. Burnes.

Byron B. Burnes, President Emeritus, had been asked to sit in on the session and he stated he was very happy to have been asked since, to him, no convention feels complete without his taking part in the work that goes on.

The board, on motion of Al Pimentel, (Block) voted to present Ned Wheeler with a wrist watch in token of appreciation for his work as co-chairman. An appropriate message was to be engraved on the back provided enough space was available.

The board voted to assign complimentary rooms at conventions on the following priority basis: (1) convention chairman, (2) Executive Secretary, (3) officers, (4) board members, (5) official publication editor, (6) Ways and Means Committee

chairman, (7) Law Committee chairman, (8) Cultural Program chairman, (9) Resolutions Committee chairman, and (10) Home Office staff.

Jess Smith moved to decide the means whereby the NAD would confirm applications of new organizations to the COSD Board. (Pimentel)

After a lengthy debate, it was agreed that the Executive Board would act on these applications and went ahead to vote in favor of three new applications by the following: (1) Professional Rehabilitation Workers Among the Deaf, (2) National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies (NAHSA) and (3) Canadian Association of the Deaf.

Sam Block moved to consider compensation such as per diem for the Home Office staff. Motion tabled until further investigation of present arrangements by the Executive Secretary could be made.

Al Pimentel moved to recommend strongly to the Ways and Means Committee that it favor a proposal to give complimentary tickets to the spouses of board members at this convention. (Pettingill). Carried.

Al Pimentel moved to recommend

strongly to the Ways and Means Committee that it favor a proposal to give complimentary tickets to the spouses of the convention chairman and Executive Secretary. (Pettingill). Carried.

Jess Smith moved that the Ways and Means Committee be asked to investigate all aspects of convention sponsorship and distribution of profits. (Ramger). Carried.

The Executive Board, on motion of Gordon Allen, (Jess Smith) decided to elect seven persons for this year's KFF awards. The following persons were chosen by unanimous consent of the Executive Board:

Frank Turk	Jerome D. Schein
Boyd D. Hume	John Gough
Benjamin Friedwald	Robert Welsh
James O. Chance	

Jess Smith moved that a letter of commendation be sent as soon as possible, by President Sanderson, to Robert Herbold for his extraordinary service in preparing NAD address labels on a computerized basis. (Hal Ramger). Carried.

It was agreed that time would be given for the "Little Paper Awards" at the banquet.

President Sanderson mentioned having trouble with the advertising company which agreed to print the program book and guaranteed a minimum of \$2,000 for the privilege to solicit advertisements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

It was pointed out that it might be necessary to sue to recover this money as agreed upon by a signed contract.

It was pointed out that in event of a large number of people running for vacant board positions, a new method to save time might have to be contemplated. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to accept a method using two ballots which would be presented to the Council of Representatives for approval.

The board agreed to continue to hold the advertised bowling tournament and award the prizes as mentioned regardless of the number of entries.

President Sanderson closed with words of appreciation to the board for their wonderful cooperation during his tenure of office.

Adjournment followed at 7:20 p.m.

Robert O. Lankenau
Secretary-Treasurer



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

Have just completed my duties as Secretary-Treasurer and with the minutes of the Las Vegas convention out of the way I hope to be able to contact the various individuals who have been and who may be interested in serving on the numerous NAD committees as chairmen.

More and more will the committee chairmen play a key part in the affairs of the NAD because we plan innovations for future conventions which will place greater responsibility on the shoulders of these men (or women) who unselfishly donate their time and efforts toward building a stronger national organization.

Without these people we could not function as a national organization can and/or should. Their help is a must and I want to take this opportunity to let each and everyone know that lacking this help, the NAD would never grow as it has been growing these past several years.

From now on committee chairmen will be given a voice in the Council of Representatives when it comes the time to discuss matters pertaining to their respective fields and when the NAD Executive Board decides the official status of standing committees, their chairmen will also be given a complimentary ticket to all normal convention activities as a token of esteem for their cooperation between and during conventions.

All of these people will carry a great responsibility and members should make every effort to serve, if asked, by the chairman of a committee. There is no better way to get into the thick of things than by being an **active** member.

Something has been bothering me recently—I keep asking myself how best can we go about making our national organization grow in the hearts, the minds and the eyes of the individual members?

Perhaps our state association presidents would do themselves and their organizations a favor by appointing a person to serve on the Ways and Means Committee. This is something many Cooperating Member association presidents may not know about or have simply neglected to do.

When I served as the Ways and Means Committee chairman there were 10 people whom I personally asked to serve and each Cooperating Member association president was given an opportunity to appoint a representative on this committee, also.

Minutes Of NAD Executive Board Meeting

Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada

Saturday, June 22, 1968

President Robert O. Lankenau called the meeting to order at 3:10 p.m., immediately following a lunch break after the adjournment of the 29th Biennial Convention of the NAD at Las Vegas. Present were Lankenau, Sanderson, Smith, Allen, Ramger, Pettingill, Pimentel, Propp, Block, Turk, White, and Executive Secretary Schreiber.

President Lankenau opened the meeting with a request for board approval of the reappointment of Mr. Schreiber to the office of Executive Secretary for a term of four years, or until the 1972 convention. The appointment was approved unanimously. The board then discussed the various NAD committees and the following were designated as standing committees: THE DEAF AMERICAN Committee, the Law Committee, the Cultural Committee, the Jr. NAD and the Ways and Means Committee. The following committee chairmen were approved: Jess Smith for THE DEAF AMERICAN, Gordon Allen for the Law Committee, Douglas Burke for the Cultural Committee and Frank Turk for the Jr. NAD Committee.

Smith pointed out that the sum allocated by the Ways and Means Committee for the salary of the editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN came to \$125.00 when divided by 24 months, and on the motion of Allen (Pettingill), the board approved a salary of \$125.00 per month for the editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN. Sanderson (White) moved that we also approve a figure of \$60.00 per month for the editor's expenses. Passed. The board also approved the motion of Smith (Sanderson) to raise the salary of THE DEAF AMERICAN circulation manager from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month. Editor Smith explained that he was planning to increase the duties of the circulation manager and felt that the raise was justified and called for.

The board next took up the question of the Executive Secretary's salary and on the motion of Pettingill (Turk) voted to raise the Executive Secretary to \$17,500 per year, in accordance with the sum allocated for this purpose by the Ways and Means Committee. On the motion of White (Turk) the board voted formally to establish the position of Assistant to the Executive Secretary and after further

discussion it was agreed to instruct a committee consisting of Lankenau, Sanderson and Block to interview Mr. Lyle Hinks as a possible candidate for this position. (After the interview the committee rendered a report very favorable to Mr. Hinks.)

After a good deal of discussion it was agreed on the motion of Sanderson (Block) that the NAD would pay \$201.50 towards the purchase of a Phonetype unit for each member of the Executive Board. It was understood that each board member would have to pay an additional \$25.00 for service and installation charges while the units would remain the property of the NAD and would be returned by any member leaving the board. Sanderson (White) moved that the cost of these units be paid from the budget surplus. Passed.

With the objective of avoiding a conflict in convention dates, Smith (Propp) moved that Schreiber investigate the convention calendar before the board took any action on selecting a date for the 1970 convention. Passed. Citing the central location and competitive hotel rates, Allen (Pettingill) moved that the next board meeting be held in Minneapolis. Passed. It was also agreed that the Executive Secretary would request Ned Wheeler to prepare a convention checklist for use in planning future conventions.

On the motion of White (Smith) the board approved the transfer of the NAD typewriter in the possession of Sanderson to Ramger with the understanding that the NAD would furnish President Lankenau with another typewriter. It was also agreed that the file cabinets in the possession of Sanderson would remain in his custody.

Prior to the convention the board had authorized Sanderson to purchase a watch, to be awarded to Convention Chairman Wheeler, as a token of appreciation. Sanderson reported that the watch he had purchased was defective and requested permission to exchange it. On the motion of Allen (Smith) the board authorized Sanderson to exchange the watch for another with the understanding that the cost would be kept below \$50.00. This \$50.00 was to be exclusive of the cost for engraving.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Sad to say—only a handful saw fit to do so—the result was that they had no voice between conventions, no way to communicate the internal feelings of their association and the NAD “lost” valuable advice and help which might have come from these people.

YES—the people appointed by the Co-operating Member association presidents are the eyes, the ears, the pipeline, the communication link between their state association and your national association. I cannot over estimate the value of such representation.

So, go to it, you state association presidents—make your choice of a representative and see that the NAD Home Office is notified of whom you choose. The new chairman (yet to be appointed) will undoubtedly value their assistance to a larger degree.

A democratic organization can go only one place and that is ahead if it makes available any and all opportunities for the individual members to express their views of their national organization and this can be accomplished through an appointment to the Ways and Means Committee.

Before I forget, the efforts of Mr. Ned Wheeler and his wife; Sue Stockton; Herman Cahen; Fred Schreiber; and a host of others must be commended for their fine work in managing the Las Vegas convention under trying, unusual and unforeseen circumstances. Each and everyone who had anything to do with managing this convention had no precedent to go by and all in all I am sure you will agree that their attempts to serve you were sincere and that you appreciated them.—Robert O. Lankenau.



BOARD MEMBER FROM THE SOUTHWEST—Ralph White of Austin, Texas, a counselor for the Texas rehabilitation division and a former member of the faculty of the Texas School for the Deaf, is serving on the NAD Executive Board after election to a six-year term, 1968-1974.



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

Holy mackerel! Where does time go? It was only yesterday that we batted out the Home Office notes and here I find a note on my desk from our office manager reminding me that the deadline for the September issue was August 15—two weeks ago.

The days just run together here. The office building in which we are located has been undergoing an extensive face-lifting and while we always thought that we had a fairly attractive building, you should see it now. The halls have been paneled with wood paneling on one side and cream-colored wallboard on the other. There are carpets on the floors and the entire atmosphere exudes luxury.

Within the NAD offices, things are much the same as they were. We have been losing staff members at an alarming rate, in fact since July 1 we have lost Joan Hillman, Judy Grantham, Sharon Snyder and by the time this goes to press Dorene Culbertson and Bonnie Bennett. On the plus side we have acquired Marjorie Hammond who replaced Mrs. Hillman in the RID office while Lyle Hinks and Joseph Weidenmeyer are scheduled to report to work on September 3.

During the past month we have had quite a task to handle. The minutes of the Las Vegas convention were typed and mimeographed for distribution to the Executive Board for “approval” prior to publication as the official minutes of the convention. While it may not appear to be so much in print, in mimeographed form this took over 150 pages of double-spaced typing and some single spaced material as well.

NAD members have probably received the August issue of our newsletter. This was somewhat abbreviated due to the need to insure that it was mailed in August and to try to maintain a bimonthly report to our advancing members and the officers of the state associations of the deaf.

We have made some very good progress in connection with our Home Office building and it is entirely possible that before the September issue of the DA comes out—this issue—we may have an announcement regarding a home of our own.

In any case, the prospects for a Home Office building appear to be getting brighter every day and it will not be

long before we will be able to ask our members and friends to help us make this a reality. We have resisted a building fund drive for quite some time on the grounds that we owe it all to all of you to be able to offer you something more than promises and it is our belief that the deaf will respond when they are called upon to do so.

One other project that has been completed is the indexing of the **Silent Worker/DEAF AMERICAN**. We now have an index on all the articles in the magazine going back to 1948. It took all summer to complete this project and we hope that we will be able to improve on it as well as to keep it current from now on.

It comes to mind that 1968 is an election year. While the NAD is itself non-political or perhaps nonpartisan, we do believe that it is the responsibility of every deaf person who is eligible to get out and vote. In the past few years the deaf persons who have benefited greatly from legislation that has come up in Congress. We have received increased support for Gallaudet College; legislation providing for the establishment and operation of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the nation's capital area region; the legislation enabling the establishment of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf; the National Theatre of the Deaf; the amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Acts which enable the VRA to provide additional services which the deaf need so much, just to mention a few items. There had been no doubt at all that President Johnson has proven to be one of the staunchest supporters the deaf have ever had and all of us should take this into consideration and get out and vote. The only way we can hope to get support from our government on legislation affecting the deaf is to show our congressmen that the deaf do vote and in large numbers.

Efforts are being made now to improve our accounting system to meet recurrent objections or requests that our financial reports be more detailed than they have been. This is the reason that we have not been printing reports for the past few months. That is, such reports will still be forthcoming but mainly because we want our new system to start with the beginning of our fiscal year, we have delayed making such reports so that when they are actually printed they will be uniform starting with the May report. Chief reason for all this is the fact that our financial responsibilities have grown so large that our present system, while it can cope with all the money we must handle, does not make for rapid and easy reporting and we need to have an arrangement that will be faster and easier to understand if you don't happen to be an accountant. Both our accountant, Ronald Sutcliffe and our Certified Public Accountant, Robert Millard, are working on this.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

The Executive Secretary has been on the road quite a bit. After Miami, he was in Georgia as a consultant on the Georgia Association of the Deaf's plans for a parents workshop and a summer school program. Following this, he spoke at Gallaudet as part of the college's orientation program for its new staff members and thence he went to St. Louis to keynote the teacher-training meeting for the national sign language program. From St. Louis he went to Chicago for a meeting with the president of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf with respect to the proposed National Census and also to observe the NFSD's workshop on training insurance agents. In addition he met with the coordinator of the Midwestern Temporal Bone Bank Center to discuss problems connected with the TBB and the NAD's drive to secure pledges for this vital research program.

In September, he is scheduled to represent the NAD at the meeting of the New England Gallaudet Association in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, and later to be guest speaker at the annual banquet of the Syracuse division of the NFSD.

Work is also being carried on toward the completion of the report on the International Research Seminar on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons. Dr. Glenn Lloyd is editor of the proceedings and reports that we are having some difficulties because of the different tape recorders used in preparing the discussion groups in various cities but this is being resolved now. From all indication, the seminar was a tremendous success and we have reason to be grateful to the Rehabilitation Services Administration for making this possible.

The Junior NAD is also getting into high gear with plans for a workshop for student leaders and their sponsors at the Indiana School for the Deaf in October. The NAD is seeking support for this workshop from the Office of Education and we hope that if we are successful this will be but the first of many regional meetings of this kind.

Other meetings include the National Citizens Conference on Rehabilitation of the Disabled and Disadvantaged. The NAD is a member of the planning committee and is on the work group for "Inadequately Served Groups." The Executive Secretary and Mr. O'Rourke have alternated in attending the meetings of this group in an effort to insure that the problems and needs of the deaf receive adequate consideration.

The naming of coordinators for the 1969 Temporal Bone Bank drive has been very slow. To date we have the following persons designated as statewide coordinators:

California—Mrs. Lillian Skinner and Mr. Leo Jacobs

Washington State—Mr. Raymond Carter

We hope that we will be able to report additional persons in the next issue since

it is embarrassing to be faced with the apparent fact that the deaf are unwilling

or unable to do anything to help themselves.



'WELCOME'—Opening the 29th biennial convention of the NAD at Las Vegas is Mrs. Sue Stockton. President Sanderson looks on from the left while Mrs. Virginia Lewis interprets the welcome orally.



REGISTRATION ROW—The registration crew was enjoying a slight respite in activities at the time this picture was taken. Behind the desk at the extreme left may be seen Mrs. George Propp, Convention Co-chairman Ned Wheeler, and Mrs. Robert G. Sanderson.



BOARD MEMBERS RELAXING—At the Monday night reception the Gallaudet College team of Sam Edwards and Karen Overgard entertained with a series of interpretative dances. Grouped around a table are NAD Executive Board members and their wives. Left to right, clockwise: The George Propps, the Jess Smiths, the Sam Blocks and the Don Pettingills. (Editor Smith was anticipating the flashbulb and had closed his eyes—rather than taking a catnap.)

Proceedings Of The 29th Biennial Convention Of The National Association Of The Deaf *Hotel Flamingo, Las Vegas, Nevada - June 17-22, 1968*

FIRST SESSION

Minutes of the NAD General Assembly
Monday, June 17, 1968

The 29th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf (NAD) was called to order by President Robert G. Sanderson at 9:00 a.m. The invocation was given by J. Horace Taylor of Georgia.

President Sanderson led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. Honors to the state flags were postponed until Tuesday in order to obtain poles for presentation.

Miss Sue Stockton delivered a warm welcome to the NAD on behalf of the State of Nevada. The text of her speech was as follows:

Honorable President:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the State of Nevada. Two years ago, when the NAD was thinking of holding the convention here, I did not know I would be asked to give the welcome speech today or I might not have been so enthusiastic about the idea. But now you are here and I hope that you will enjoy your stay with us.

Nevada abounds in many pleasures—you name it, we have it. And it also holds many surprises for vacationers. Boulder Dam and Lake Mead, with swimming and boating, are but a short distance away. If you are too hot here, you can go to cool off at Mt. Charleston where the high elevation brings much cooler temperatures. To the north of us is the Nevada Test Site where experiments are continuing on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

This strange land of many contrasts has played an important part in the history of America. Born as a state during the Civil War, its silver is believed to have saved the Union and the state flag bears the name "Battle Born." It also played a large part in World War II when a new process for refining titanium was discovered at nearby Henderson.

To the south of us is Hoover or Boulder Dam. It has made possible the cultivation of fertile valleys producing great crops. Building of this dam was another accelerating factor in the growth of the state. During the Great Depression, when thousands of men were without work, the dam opened up employment and thousands of people poured into Nevada.

It was near the termination of work on this dam that some local people began to realize this place's potential as a resort area. Nevadans, being westerners, had always tolerated gambling, but it was realized that gambling, to be an industry, had to have adequate control and be free from bad influences. The gambling industry in Nevada equals about 40 per cent of the state's income and it is

carefully protected by an alert government.

Today people come to Nevada to play. No one needs to gamble to have a good time here. The brightest lights, brighter than those in New York, glitter on the Strip and downtown Casino Center. These you must see to enjoy. You can enjoy the finest cuisine in the world and see spectacular shows and big name performers who have established Las Vegas as the entertainment capital of the world.

If I can be of service to you and make your stay with us more enjoyable, you will find me at the information booth. I can't promise you a jackpot at every machine, but I can show you one of the best times you have ever had in your life!

Mr. William E. Adams, assistant city manager, acting on behalf of the mayor of Las Vegas and the city commissioners, delivered a welcome to their city. The text of his speech was as follows:

Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed an honor to be here representing the mayor and city commissioners and the citizens of Las Vegas to welcome you to our city.

Our valley, here, is not lush and green, but it is filled with bright lights and happy people, and as such, is a wonderful place to be.

The population of our valley has really exploded since its beginning in 1905 and you will find that most of the people who live here are not natives, but have moved here. For myself, I am nothing but a hillbilly coming from the Ozark region of the State of Missouri to this great State of Nevada and the City of Las Vegas.

I can remember back in the old days being out fishing in the hills. One time in particular I found myself out of bait. It was necessary for me either to find some or go home. I thought that since I was already there, and the day was still young, that I could use some frog legs for bait if I could find them.

So I walked along the stream bank looking for frogs and finally I found one. Just as I reached forward to get it, a big old water moccasin grabbed a hold of it. The snake had a hold of the frog's head and I had a hold of the frog's legs. Somebody had to give! I reached back in my hip pocket and pulled out a little bottle of that White Lightning stuff we used back in the hill country for snake bite and poured it down the mouth of that snake. It turned the frog loose and crawled off into the water.

I took the frog legs and sat right down there and started fishing. I fished for quite a while, doing real good, when all

of a sudden I felt a tap on my shoulder. I looked around behind me and there—standing straight up with a frog in its mouth—was that same old water moccasin.

I am not back in that hill country, but I am in Las Vegas to welcome you to our city. You know there are probably a lot of us hill folk here around the city.

I remember when Cousin Zeke came out here, walked up to a man and applied for a job. He understood the job pretty well and, besides, it looked pretty good. So he asked the man, "What are you going to pay?" The man looked at him and said, "Well, I'll pay you what you're worth." Zeke says, "I'm not about to work for that—thanks anyway!"

Basically, our town is built for fun and frolic and I certainly hope that you enjoy yourselves here. This is the reason for the existence of our town as a resort area—a place for fun and hilarity and a little relaxing, too. The idea is to be exactly as you would like to be—to enjoy yourself and hope that everyone else does, too! Eat, drink and be happy.

Talking about eating, I ran upon a rather odd sight yesterday on one of the construction jobs I had to go by. I looked over and a couple of workmen were sitting there and one of them was kind of sad and the other one looked at him and said, "What's your problem?" He said, "Well, I think my wife is really getting tired of me, Leo." The guy says, "Well, how do you imagine that?" He replied, "Well, Leo, it's really very simple. Every day for the past week she has packed my lunch in a road map."

This is a great city; it is a great country. It is a place in which we enjoy living and certainly hope that you are all enjoying yourselves while you are here. It's one of those things. Of course, always remember the adage that "We like to keep this state and city green—so bring money."

It is America where you have the opportunity of doing whatever you want and expressing yourselves any way you wish. America is really the only country in the world where men can get together and talk about their hard times over a \$9.00 steak.

A little more on the serious side, as a representative of the public I am aware and extremely proud of the civic achievements of your organization. Unfortunately, we don't often get the opportunity to praise you. Generally speaking, the people who should really hear of the deeds you have done are not present. However, we want you to know that we do appreciate the efforts that have been put forth

by your organization for the betterment of many communities and our country.

We would ask only this: As you have visited here and as you depart and go your way, that you become a personal ambassador for the City of Las Vegas and let them know that this is one of the greatest cities in the world, really the best city of them all.

May I bid you welcome and say,
It has really been a pleasure
To speak to you today
Just hope the feeling's mutual
And in closing let me say
I wish for you good fortune
As you wend along life's way
And so until we meet again
I bid you all "good day."

At this point, President Sanderson took time to introduce the official interpreter—Mrs. Virginia Lewis of Youngstown, Ohio.

President Sanderson then introduced the following guests that were present:

Drago Vukotic, Yugoslavia, president of the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD);

Chaim Apter, Israel, past president of the Israel Association of the Deaf and presently on the staff of a rehabilitation facility for the deaf;

Elizabeth Carlos, the Philippines, a daughter of deaf parents and a secretary-interpreter with the Philippine Association of the Deaf which is patterned after the NAD;

Byron B. Burnes, NAD President Emeritus;

Boyce R. Williams, chief, Communications Disorders Branch of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA);

Mike Quariglia, Nevada rehabilitation director;

Emil Ladner, president of the International Catholic Deaf Association (ICDA);

Edward C. Carney, president of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf (COSD) and Captioned Films distribution official;

Mervin D. Garretson, executive director of the COSD;

Albert Pimentel, executive director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID);

Leonard Warshawski, grand secretary of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf (NFSF);

George Elliot, vice president of the American Athletic Association for the Deaf (AAAD);

Tom Coleman, executive director of the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies (NAHSA);

Glenn Garbutt, president of the Deafness Research Foundation (DRF);

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the NAD;

Joseph Rosenstein and Malcolm Norwood, representing Captioned Films for the Deaf (CFD). Mr. Norwood is also vice president of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association (GCAA).

President Sanderson read greetings and messages from NAD Past President Marcus L. Kenner who regretted being unable to attend. The text of his message was:

To the Officers and Members of the NAD: Greetings!

Regret that Mrs. Kenner and I are unable to attend your Las Vegas convention. Pushing on 86, I just cannot venture far. By all means, have all the fun you can, but let's also remember that pressing problems will continue to beset us. The future will be even more challenging.

At this crucial hour, great care and clarity of vision are necessary, particularly on the election of a qualified and capable successor to fill the shoes of our dynamic retiring President Robert G. Sanderson. I certainly hope that your deliberations will be fruitful of creditable results in every respect. Kindest regards to all.

NADically yours,
Marcus L. Kenner

President Sanderson then read a telegram from Dr. D. Robert Frisina, vice president of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, which read:

Sorry that I am unable to attend the NAD convention. Critical administrative matters have arisen concerning NTID which requires my presence on the East Coast. Our deaf leadership in NTID will be able to speak as authoritatively as I regarding the aspirations of NTID during the coming year. I will have many opportunities to speak with NAD members around the country as well as to attend future NAD meetings. Please accept my best wishes for a successful convention.

D. Robert Frisina

President Sanderson also read a letter from John R. Smucker, executive secretary of the Michigan Association of the Deaf, Inc., on behalf of the Association Secretary Donald Berke, containing the following resolution:

Whereas the 1968 convention of the National Association of the Deaf will convene in Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22, 1968 and

Whereas, the National Association of the Deaf has been dynamically administered in the past two years by the Executive Secretary of the Home Office and the Board of Directors, and

Whereas, the National Association of the Deaf is the host of the Las Vegas convention for the first time in its 88 years, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Michigan Association of the Deaf, Inc., salute this organization for its high objectives and wishes it success in its convention at Las Vegas.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the National Association of the Deaf at the convention.

For the Secretary
Donald Berke
John R. Smucker

President Sanderson then read a telegram from Marvin B. Clatterbuck, president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, which read:

Regret I am unable to attend your convention. As superintendent and as president of CAID I wish for you a most successful meeting. I hope CAID and NAD

can cooperate to be able to better serve the deaf.

Marvin D. Clatterbuck

President Sanderson next proceeded to explain the NAD's bicameral setup, the General Assembly and the Council of Representatives, putting emphasis on the fact that in General Assembly all members of the NAD could make, debate and vote on motions. However, when the Council of Representatives was in session, only certified Representatives, NAD officers and Executive Board members could do so. Copies of the procedure for voting and conducting business had been sent to all Representatives and they had been urged to read them carefully.

President Sanderson asked that the committee chairmen report the time and place of their meetings before the General Assembly and/or Council of Representatives.

He went on to say the committee chairmen were the individuals to see in regard to bringing up matters on the floor and it was the individuals' responsibility to see that their ideas, suggestions, proposals, etc., were placed in the proper hands.

President Sanderson then asked if there were any questions as to the proper procedures the convention would use. There being none, he closed with the notation that the convention would follow "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised" and that he would appoint a parliamentarian as soon as possible.

Gordon Allen, chairman of the Law Committee, took the floor and moved that all reports of interim committees and officers be filed as received and that resolutions or recommendations therein be submitted in the form of bills if action by the convention was desired.

Since there were no objections to this motion, it was agreed that, by general consent, the procedure mentioned above would be followed.

President Sanderson gave a brief description of the various workshops being held during the convention and urged all interested individuals to make an effort to attend. He emphasized that then was the time to give them ideas and help.

President Sanderson announced that John B. Davis, Illinois, would be chairman of the Credentials Committee; Dick Petkovich, Ohio, would be chairman of the Grievances Committee; Don G. Pettigill would manage the Order of the Georges caucus and Jerald Jordan would be chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Committee chairmen were reported as follows:

Ways and Means—Malcolm Norwood
Law—Gordon Allen
Cultural—Douglas Burke
Distinguished Service Awards—Victor Galloway
Junior NAD—Frank Turk
Civil Service—Alfred Sonnenstrahl
Research and Development—Jerome Schein
Publicity—George Propp
Adult Education—Victor Galloway
Home Office Committee—Mervin Garretson

Community Development—Roger Falberg

Tax Exemption—Albert Berke

Mr. Horgen, Wisconsin, suggested a large sign be made available whereby committee chairmen could fill in the time and place of their meetings for all to see. Mr. Brininstool suggested announcing this information from the floor as well.

President Sanderson urged all who were attending the convention to visit the various exhibits in the large room opposite the registration desks.

At this point he asked Mr. Pettingill to assume direction of the Order of the Georges caucus.

Mr. Pettingill took the floor and gave a brief explanation of this group of loyal supporters of the NAD and urged each "George" present to get one new member and sell one ticket to the banquet on Saturday. He also said that anyone wishing to become a "George" could do so immediately while at this convention by paying a special fee of \$25 for 2½ years.

Mr. Ramger nominated Malcolm Norwood, Maryland, as the "Georges" representative.

Ben Friedwald nominated Al Berke of New York.

J. B. Davis, Illinois, moved that nominations be closed.

At this moment Mr. Carney moved to have all "Georges" cast ballots for their choice of Representative and place them in a box at the Georges booth. (Sonnenstrahl) Carried.

Mr. Carney moved that if more than 300 "Georges" cast ballots, the second named would be the second Representative. (Block) Carried.

President Sanderson announced that the report of the Credentials Committee would be Tuesday morning and that only those challenged would be discussed since the Home Office had already received letters of confirmation from Cooperating Member Associations.

The following changes were made to the original list and submitted to the Credentials Committee:

Alabama—Maude Sinclair replacing Thomas J. Wheeler

District of Columbia—Edward Carney acting as alternate for Jerald Jordan

Florida—Pauline Hicks, an additional Representative.

Georgia—J. H. Taylor replacing Ernest Herron

Mississippi—No Representative present

North Carolina—No Representative present

Washington State—Anthony Papalia absent

The state Representatives to the convention were:

Alabama—Maude Sinclair; Arkansas—Marie Haggard; Arizona—Robert Hughes; California—Robert Miller, Francis Roberts, Don Nuernberger; Colorado—John L. Buckmaster; District of Columbia—Jerald Jordan, Gordon Harris, Lyle Hinks, Edward Carney, alternate.

Florida—Larry Leitson, Pauline Hicks; Georgia—J. H. Taylor; Idaho—Robert Jones; Illinois—J. B. Davis; Indiana—Gale F. Walker; Kansas—Doris Heil, Pauline Conwell, alternate; Kentucky—Virginia Ward; Louisiana—Medford Magill.

Maryland—Alfred Sonnenstrahl; Michigan—Durward Young, John Claveau; Minnesota—Myrtle Allen, Charles Vadnais; Mississippi—Benton Cox, absent; Missouri—Raymond Atwood; Montana—Darwin Younggren; Nebraska—Berton Leavitt.

Nevada—John Siders; New York—Alice Beardsley, Claude Samuelson; North Carolina—E. M. Winecoff, absent; North Dakota—Dwight Rafferty; Ohio—Dick Petkovich, Boyd Hume, Mrs. Hume, alternate; Oklahoma—W. T. Griffing; Oregon—Jean Teets, Mr. Teets, alternate; Pennsylvania—Harvey Corson.

South Dakota—Richard Feland; Tennessee—Thomas L. Duke, Ralph Osborne, alternate; Texas—Carl Brininstool, Gwendel Butler; Utah—Dennis Platt, George Laramie, alternate; Virginia—John Stallings; Washington—Clyde Ketchum, Anthony Papalia; Wisconsin—Robert Horgen.

Albert Pimentel brought up the question as to how to split the convention profits with states who had Representatives present only for the last day or two of the convention. It was agreed to bring this up in the Council of Representatives.

Dale Van Hemert, president of the Iowa Association of the Deaf, asked that an Iowa representative be seated because Iowa planned to affiliate in August. This request was presented to the Credentials Committee to act upon and bring before the Council of Representatives on Tuesday.

A fifteen-minute break was given to allow preparation of bills by the General Assembly.

Bills 1-10 were submitted from the floor and read. For a description of these bills and the committee to which they were referred, see the Appendix to the convention minutes.

This session was then recessed at 12:00 noon for lunch.

SECOND SESSION

Minutes of the NAD General Assembly Monday, June 17, 1968

This meeting was convened at 1:30 p. m. with President Sanderson presiding.

Dr. James Marsters, president of Applied Communications Corporation, was introduced by President Sanderson and delivered a speech on "Communications Now" which described the new method by which the deaf could make use of old teletype printers to communicate among themselves. This speech, which follows, was interpreted by Mrs. Alice Beardsley of New York.

Communications Now!

There is an old benediction out of Negro folklore which may also apply to the deaf people:

"Dear God: We ain't what we ought to be.

We ain't what we're gonna be.

We ain't what we want to be.

But, thank God,

We ain't what we was."

Thanks also go to the many deaf and related people who have worked so hard so "We ain't what we was."

As our very existence in society depends on the quality of communication and understanding, my topic today is "Communications Now!" We need to work more to resolve our own communication problems. As these are primarily **our** problems, we cannot expect the hearing people to resolve them for us.

One important area of communication denied to most deaf people is the use of the telephone. How many of us have walked, driven or traveled many miles to a friend's home, only to find him not there? How many of us have attempted to secure important information, only to get it too late? How many of us have been frustrated when there is an emergency, illness, change of plans, etc., and we need to communicate with someone **immediately**? What of the important contacts and appointments with employers, vocational rehabilitation counselors, etc.? Would not life be easier if the deaf people could use the regular telephone?

Robert H. Weitbrecht, Andrew Saks and James C. Marsters, members of the Oral Deaf Adults Section (ODAS) of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf (AGBAD) researched, at their own expense, this telephone problem and came up with a low cost, high-quality solid-circuit device called Phonetype which would permit deaf people to use old donated teletype machines over the regular telephone; and this without the need to have hearing people help on the telephone! Thus deaf people can call deaf people with the same Phonetype equipment and "chat" with them with relative freedom! And they can "chat" with hearing people having the same equipment or through telephone answering services if they do not have this equipment.

Applied Communications Corporation was created for liability reasons and to research other problems of communications for the deaf people. As communications for the deaf is improved, then a higher standard of social, educational, vocational and employment levels can be realized.

Some deaf people are embarrassed by their poor language ability. Instead, they are encouraged to use the Phonetype system to develop their language skills, grammar, spelling, etc., by personal involvement. For young deaf children, this is a particularly strong language development stimulus, since language grows with usage.

When officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. saw this Phonetype, they gave it their informal blessing. The Bell System and Western Union then unselfishly donated a supply of old teletype machines to the AGBAD for redistribution to the deaf people.

The National Association of the Deaf (NAD) and the ODAS/AGBAD created an independent committee to insure the fair

distribution of these donated teletypes, which are worth about \$300 each. These are given to the deaf people for free, except for a minor charge for rewiring, servicing, etc. Deaf people or interested parties are invited to write:

Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc.
(TD, Inc.)
P.O. Box 622
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

There are TDDC representatives throughout the United States voluntarily giving of their money, time and efforts to make this system for the deaf possible. More volunteers are needed. No personal monetary gain, salary, travel expenses, grants, commissions have been realized by anyone in the TD, Inc., Applied Communications Corporation or their representatives.

Phonetype, which is the electronic "brain" between the teletype and the regular telephone costs \$199.50 FOB and is available from:

Applied Communications Corporation
P.O. Box 222 Station A
Menlo Park, California 94025

The officials of the NAD, the ODAS and other organizations for the deaf have been quick to realize the value of Phonetype and many have installed them in their homes. For over a year there has been a "hot line" between the President of the NAD and the chairman of the ODAS, as well as in the home offices of these respective organizations. It is expected that other services (vocational, employment, etc.) will adopt the Phonetype system.

The Phonetype network for the deaf is growing rapidly nationwide, as the deaf people become aware that they can now use the biggest communication time, money and energy savers in the world . . . the telephone!

And, sure enough, "We ain't what we was!"

At the conclusion of Dr. Marsters' speech, Mr. Sanderson announced that the Workshop on the Education of the Deaf was in session and urged those who were not required to stay at this meeting to attend and take part in the workshop deliberations.

President Sanderson then proceeded to give his report which was as follows:

President's Report

By Robert G. Sanderson

Representatives, Georges and members of the National Association of the Deaf:

The past two years, since our convention in San Francisco, have been years of dynamic growth and change. In response to the demands of the times the NAD has been making earnest efforts to change its structure and format from a part-time voluntary executive administration to a full-time professionally administered organization with popular support from deaf and hearing membership.

Our efforts have not been without problems. We faced, in 1966, an almost total lack of trained professional deaf people—that is, deaf people trained to administer a national organization. As you will re-

call, we selected a man who had those qualifications for the position of Executive Secretary which most nearly satisfied our needs; and he had also served for two years in what rehabilitation people call "on-the-job training," so he was fully aware of the problems—and risks—he faced with us. I am happy to report to you that, despite crisis on crisis, and demands upon his time that far exceeded those of an 8-to-5 executive, our Executive Secretary, Mr. Fredrick C. Schreiber, has accomplished what we asked him to do, and much more. He has earned our thanks and our respect.

During the past biennium our committees have been active. As you may know, committees are the backbone of our organization. The chairmen and members worked long hours on tasks which demanded of them those traits which no professional in an office—who is by the nature of his work frequently out of contact with our far-flung membership—could provide no matter how good he is: Creative thinking, project development, international relations and other areas where the thinking of the membership is vital to our program growth. We must know what people are thinking and what they want us to do. The committee reports are now available to you and I urge that you take the time to read them so that each of you will know what the NAD has been doing. And as you read, please remember that the NAD is **not** one man in an office in Washington, D.C., nor one President in far off Utah, nor a board; the NAD is an organization of many people who are dedicated to the common bond we share: Our concern for those who are deaf. This concern takes many forms. For example, we all share the desire to make the public at large correct its misconceptions about deafness; we want business and industry to accept deaf people for their **ability**, not exclude or reject them because of their deafness. We face staggering problems in virtually all areas of economics, health, law, interpreting, education, vocational training, rehabilitation and social welfare. Our committees are composed of deaf people just like you, trying their best to contribute to the solution of these problems. There are thousands more deaf and hearing people who contribute to the solutions by their financial and moral support. They are the NAD, your NAD.

I will let these committee reports tell you of our progress in the last biennium.

Thank you all for the wonderful support you have given me and the officers during our terms. I have enjoyed serving you more than you ever will know.

The Secretary-Treasurer's and Ways and Means Committee's Reports were then presented:

Ways and Means Committee and Secretary-Treasurer's Report

By Robert O. Lankenau, Committee Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer

Following the San Francisco convention your chairman felt that the entire committee needed a bit of a rest in order to calm their nerves after submitting the

largest budget ever contemplated in the history of the NAD and deliberating on the merits of numerous bills submitted to it for consideration.

It really took plenty of gumption to back up all these figures before the membership and when it was passed, I truthfully felt each one was exhausted by their efforts.

The cooperation shown me by this group was something that I am proud to brag about and their timely help was invaluable in presenting the final budget before the assembly along with the numerous proposals made by others.

It must also be said that those who gave freely of their time and talents during NAD "Rally Night" did so to the best of their abilities and this also was well-received by everyone attending. I believe a profit of over \$400 was realized at this rally.

We want it to be put in the record that everyone who took part to make the NAD "Rally Night" a success is hereby thanked, commended and otherwise acknowledged sincere appreciation for their efforts.

Two new additions were made to the Ways and Means Committee shortly after the San Francisco convention. These were Mr. Fred Sparks, Jr., of Georgia and Mr. Dick Wright of Michigan.

Correspondence between members was resumed and Ways and Means Committee Letter No. 7 went out in February 1967.

One of the suggestions made in this round of correspondence came from the Home Office in which it was stated for careful consideration: "If the NAD continues to sponsor future conventions, the registration fees shall be divided equally between the NAD and the state association inviting the NAD to hold its convention in that state." (A nice way for states to obtain considerable income. Registration of 2,000 people would mean a profit of \$1,000 for the state association.)

In addition, by having the cooperating state invite the NAD to hold the convention in that state, there would be less cost for Representatives and there would be increased membership in the state association since non-members would have to join to come in.

Another suggestion was to work with the Medic Alert Foundation in order to furnish the deaf with identification bracelets or other types of emblems which would indicate a person is deaf, allergic to certain drugs, has diabetes, etc. Thousands of hearing people make use of this service and hundreds of lives have been saved due to these identification bracelets. This is something worth considering carefully. Medic Alert could even retain a file of interpreters for use by the deaf in emergencies.

At the time this Committee Letter No. 7 was mailed out, we had 20 members on the Ways and Means Committee. This included 10 people chosen by the chairman and the rest were chosen by state presidents of cooperating associations.

Obviously, there is a need for our cooperating associations to wake up to the

task of appointing more representatives to this important committee. Nine representatives out of 38 cooperating states is definitely not enough. Those states who had appointed representatives were Arkansas, Colorado, the Empire State Association of New York, Louisiana, Ohio, D. C., Missouri, Maryland and California.

Further correspondence brought in a suggestion from Mr. Fred Sparks, superintendent of the Georgia School for the Deaf, to start advertising through a competent legal advisor that we are a non-profit corporation desiring funds to help the deaf. Mr. Sparks says he would join with others who would say that the deaf need to get representation through legal and banking people. He pointed out that we should not hesitate to ask for funds because we have so much to do and we can do so much with the funds.

It was also suggested that the Home Office arrange—as a service to the cooperating state associations—especially to the editors of their official publications, a method whereby these publications could be exchanged on a reciprocal basis. This way all the editors would be informed of what others are thinking and doing. The Home Office could make every effort to keep the list up to date since there are many publications which some editors do not even know exist. This would really be a meaningful service to all cooperating associations.

There were many other proposals brought up but space will not permit their listing here.

On Saturday, May 27, 1967, your chairman took a trip to New York City to attend the first Annual National Fund Raising Exposition at the Sheraton Hotel.

His trip proved quite interesting and he obtained several ideas for fund raising which could best be discussed at the convention in Las Vegas.

Due to some misunderstanding, he was unable to acquire the services of an interpreter for the various meetings. He did, however, acquire considerable knowledge of fund raising by visiting the various exhibitions present at the exposition. He was also impressed with the number of women there who seemed to outnumber the men ten to one or more.

On August 11, 1967, the chairman and his wife cut short their vacation and flew to South Carolina as guests of the South Carolina Association of the Deaf. South Carolina was interested in becoming a Cooperating Member of the NAD but wanted a clearer understanding of what was expected of them were they to join.

It is a pleasure to report that the South Carolina Association voted to become a Cooperating Member and I must admit that we enjoyed making many new friends—they really know how to make a person feel at home down there.

My experience in South Carolina definitely pointed out a serious need of the NAD to continue sending representatives to state association conventions because only in this way can many false impressions be cleared up to the satisfaction of the membership.

A complete writeup of the convention was given to our editor, Jess Smith, who published it in a 1967 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

On October 12, 1967, I found it necessary to tender my resignation as a board member of the NAD. This was because I had previously accepted and was voted the position of Secretary-Treasurer left vacant when Mr. Garretson was appointed COSD executive director.

The following November, 1967, I reluctantly tendered my resignation as Ways and Means Committee chairman since it was felt that I could not effectively do two jobs at the same time. My heart is still in this type of work and I will always treasure the experience I had with this wonderful group of people.

Following my resignation, Mr. Norwood took over my position of Ways and Means chairman. He will report from here to date.

It was also my pleasure to represent the NAD at the NRA convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in October 1967. The NAD exhibit was set up with the help of my wife who attended it throughout the three days of the convention. She distributed literature and answered questions pertaining to the NAD. It so happened that Mr. and Mrs. Hume of Akron were also able to help out and this took a big load off my wife's shoulders. I was able to attend the banquet and reception, but due to the fact that my department manager was on vacation that week I could not get off work to attend the day sessions.

On assuming the duties of Secretary-Treasurer the latter part of October 1967, my first impressions were that I would be busier than ever; however, this did not seem to be the case because much of the work originally done by this person is now routinely done by the Executive Secretary.

It is quite clear that the bylaws need rewording when it comes to defining the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer. I did, however, work closely with the President by taking care of the financial part of the Leadership Planning Committee meeting held in Salt Lake City on April 11 and April 12, 1968. In addition, I have condensed all important correspondence between the Executive Board and sent it to all members of the board from time to time in order to keep them informed of what was going on in this regard.

They seemed to appreciate this service and I suggest this be made a part of the Secretary-Treasurer's duties in the future.

As this is written, I have been invited to speak at the Michigan Association of the Deaf Convention in June. My acceptance has already been sent and I am looking forward to being there.

My hat is now in the ring for the office of President of your association. I fully realize this is a position of utmost responsibility and would not have even considered it without the knowledge that there are many capable people willing to offer their services in keeping the NAD foremost in the hearts of the deaf of

America and this is what I plan to do if elected.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

July 1966 - July 1967

By Mervin D. Garretson

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf following the close of the San Francisco convention in 1966, the new position of full-time Executive Secretary was offered to Frederick C. Schreiber, who upon acceptance resigned as Secretary-Treasurer. The board then voted to appoint Mervin D. Garretson to complete the unexpired portion of Mr. Schreiber's term of office.

As it developed, with the NAD receiving full-time attention from a full-time Executive Secretary, much of the work previously done by the President and Secretary-Treasurer was gradually taken over by the Home Office. During this single year of service as Secretary-Treasurer, I managed to average at least a full day each week in the Home Office, usually on a Saturday or Sunday. This enabled me to view at close range the evolutionary process of comprehensive office machinery to serve the deaf people of our country on a full-time and continuing basis.

In addition to the selection of the present office site, the Secretary-Treasurer participated with Mr. Schreiber and the then office manager, Miss Lesley Lewis, in procuring furniture and other items for the office. Frequent consultations were held throughout the year with the Executive Secretary on matters of board and office policy.

Mention should be made of the steady progress effected during this initial year of operation under an Executive Secretary. It was not unusual for Mr. Schreiber to be in the office seven days a week and frequently he found it necessary to work far into the night. Results have been far-ranging and most productive.

Upon acceptance of the position of executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf on July 1, 1967, it became necessary for me to resign as Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf.

It was a pleasure to serve the NAD during this brief year, especially at a time of phenomenal growth and definite accomplishment under the new setup.

Report of the Ways and Means Committee

By Malcolm J. Norwood, Chairman

Upon the appointment of Mr. Robert O. Lankenau to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf, I was asked to fill in the remainder of his term as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. They say the surest way to get a job done is to ask a busy man. He'll have his secretary do it. Unfortunately, my good secretary refused, so I am stuck with the job.

Considering this position was not undertaken until the end of January 1968, very little could be accomplished in the time remaining prior to the convention. The

first order of business was to explore the Ways and Means file located at the Home Office and to notify the members of the Ways and Means Committee that the change in chairmanship did not alter the status quo. All were asked to continue.

The Ways and Means file revealed no outstanding items that needed attention. Consequently, concentration has been on the upcoming budget. A preliminary copy of the 1968-1970 budget has been mailed to all committee members for their consideration and study. This will be the main item of business during the convention.

I fully expected an avalanche of letters and was prepared for the worst. Fortunately, the expected volume of correspondence never materialized. To be sure there was some correspondence, but nothing of earth shaking consequence. We did receive a letter from the Empire State Association listing several items which will be discussed at the convention. These were received too late to permit any discussion of their merits.

Having been present at each of the NAD conventions since 1962 as a member of the General Assembly and twice as a Representative of my state association, I am well aware of the volume of work that faces the Ways and Means Committee during the convention. I am sure this convention will be no exception and we are ready and willing to undertake whatever tasks you assign us.

The Law Committee Report was then presented:

Law Committee Report

By Gordon L. Allen, Chairman

The members of the Law Committee for the past two years were the same as those who served at the San Francisco convention, Mervin D. Garretson, Jess M. Smith, Joseph B. Burnett, T. Vernon Cherry, Lyle Hinks and myself. For this convention the same gentlemen have agreed to serve with the exception of Mr. Cherry, who is unable to be present. Frank R. Turk replaces him.

The revised bylaws, as printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN, contained an error but the printed copies available at this convention are correct. So please use these copies here.

In accordance with your instructions at San Francisco to edit the bylaws to make everything uniform and correct errors insofar as possible without changing the meaning or intent of the convention, Editor Smith and I made the following changes:

Capitalizations were made uniform.

In Article I, Section 1, a, the words "all members of" was changed to "all resident members" making the section agree with Article VII, Section 1, c.

In Article VI, Section 7, a, the words "including all registered members and Representatives" which appeared after the words "Sessions five and six shall be meetings of the General Assembly" have been stricken and the comma replaced with a period. These words were

superfluous, the point being adequately covered in Section 4, a.

Your President and Executive Secretary have, on several occasions, asked me for informal opinions on interpretations of the bylaws which were given. Only one request by your Executive Secretary was for a formal ruling of this committee. That was whether or not the Council of Representatives could be asked to vote by mail under Article XVI, Section 1, c. to suspend a bylaw. The official ruling of this committee by unanimous vote was: That the Council of Representatives sits only at a convention so such a mail vote wouldn't be possible.

Several members of Cooperating Member associations have also asked for informal rulings and advice which was in all cases given.

The Report of the Distinguished Service Award Committee was then presented:

Report of the Distinguished Service Award Committee

By Victor Galloway, Chairman

Background: The present administration decided to establish the Distinguished Service Award late in 1965 and appointed a chairman to lay the groundwork for this important prestige program in January of 1966. At that time it was suggested that a search be started to develop a list of nominees for the award to be presented at the NAD convention in San Francisco the summer of that year.

After carefully screening names, a distinguished panel of six persons representing education, rehabilitation, government, community and the professions was picked to select the DSA winner. This panel constitutes the Distinguished Service Award Committee which has existed to this day.

Purpose: When this award was set up, the purpose, simply stated, was to select a person, deaf or hearing, who had contributed the most toward the improvement of conditions of the deaf in the preceding two years. It was conceived as the greatest honor that the deaf of America could bestow upon anyone. One may also regard the DSA as one of the most basic public relations efforts the NAD can conduct.

In a nutshell, then, DSA has two important purposes:

1. Publicity to honor selected persons for outstanding contributions to the improvement of conditions of the deaf, and
2. To call attention to the vital and important role of such persons in improving the deaf's lot in today's fast-changing world.

Method: For the first award (1966) a nationwide campaign was mounted to invite the public to nominate outstanding persons. Announcements were made in THE DEAF AMERICAN and the NAD Newsletter and letters were sent out by the NAD to all Cooperating Member state associations soliciting nominations. This resulted in a flood of nominations and

substantiating material. While the results were most gratifying, the paperwork that ensued taxed the resources of the chairman. It was necessary to reproduce ALL the nominating letters and the materials supporting such nominations so that each member of the selection panel may have his own set to study. After a considerable number of exchanges of letters among the panel members, a ballot was sent to each member. Each member has five votes which he may use in any manner he chooses. For instance, he may give one nominee all five votes, or he may choose to give three votes to the top nominee, one to another, and one to still a third nominee, etc. The 1966 winner was selected on the first ballot.

In analyzing the results of the 1966 balloting it was noted that the top nominees submitted by the public were nearly identical to those submitted by the panel. It was therefore decided that the panel itself would come up with nominations and finally select the 1968 DSA winner. Please note that after much discussion it has been determined that the award is to be presented biennially.

The methodology is to be still further refined and with experience this will be accomplished. At the present time we have available to us the sets of procedures used in selecting winners of certain organizational awards by the Jaycees, the Future Farmers of America and the Lockheed Management Club.

Criteria: The criteria for the selection of the person to receive the DSA which were listed in the NAD Newsletter in 1966 have not changed. They are:

Community Service: Activity and leadership in organizations of and for the deaf. Clubs, state associations, NFSD divisions, athletic clubs. Jaycees and other civic clubs. Public relations—talks, speeches, written materials, articles. Committee activity—leadership in sponsoring legislation or defeating bad legislation. General helpfulness. National leadership—NAD, AAAD, NFSD, teachers, superintendents and other. Adult education leaders.

Religious Service: NCJD, ICAD, Baptist conventions, Lutherans, Latter Day Saints and other church camps, missionary work, etc.

Interpreting: Either hearing or deaf persons who are called upon to appear as interpreters or translators for other deaf persons.

Professional: Chemists, biologists, mathematicians, programmers, engineers and others who have made the greatest impact on the public and who have made them aware of the capabilities of the deaf in the various professions.

The Junior NAD Report was filed after Mr. Turk answered questions in regard to having the Junior NAD work closely with state associations and a question as to what happened to the literary efforts sent in by various contestants who were not winners. It was stated that the first and best three papers were acknowledged while the others were printed in the Jun-

ior NAD Literary Issue. Mr. Turk also reported that he expected close to 2,500 members by this coming fall.

Junior National Association of the Deaf Report

By Frank R. Turk, Director

Purpose: The basic objectives of the Junior NAD are to provide for the young deaf people a training in citizenship, an opportunity to contribute to community growth and development, as a medium for self-direction utilization of their potential. The ultimate goal is to safeguard and promote independent living and self-determinism of all deaf people of America.

Junior NAD Chapters: As of April 30, 1968, there were Junior NAD chapters in the following schools:

Anaheim (Calif.), Arizona, Arkansas, Berkeley, Colorado, Connecticut, Fanwood, Florida, Gallaudet (Preps), Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kendall, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York City (day school), New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Riverside, Rome (N.Y.), South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

All chapters have advisors, more commonly known as sponsors, whose primary responsibility is to "lead from behind"—to stimulate and organize the learning experiences of the students and then guide them in that environment.

The sponsors during the 1967-68 academic year were:

Anaheim: Herbert Larson; Arizona: Frank Sladek and Jane Hiatt; Arkansas: William Eckstein and Harold Wright; Berkeley: Caroline Burnes; Colorado: Allie Joiner and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Wait; Connecticut: William Dirst, Judith Bravin, Nancy Rarus and Al Couthen; Fanwood: Robert Davila, Taras Denis, Andrew Vassnick and John Cleary; Florida: Carmen Tiberio, Norman Oja and Carolyn Hampton; Gallaudet: Sharon McKinney, Isaac Pakula, Bette Hicks, Celia Laramie, Barbara Riggs, John Yeh and Donald Tounsignant; Georgia: Walter Brown and Alvin Steele; Idaho: Van Scheppach and Christopher Hunter; Illinois: Robert Anderson; Indiana: Gary Olsen and Paul Baldrige; Iowa: Shirley McLeland and David Peterson; Kansas: Kenneth Clark and William Busby; Kendall: Eddie Gobble and Francine Lauer; Kentucky: Virginia Ward and Alonzo Whitt; Louisiana: Edward Corbett, Donald Bangs and Robert Magill; Maine: David Wood; Michigan: Julia Mayes and Edward Nagy; Mississippi: Rev. and Mrs. Samuel McDonald; Minnesota: Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Marshall; Missouri: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, John Gouby and Frank Ready; Montana: Robert LeMieux; Nebraska: Larry Forestal and Jack Gannon; New Jersey: Samuel Smalls and Jeremiah Germany; New York City: Albert Berke and Abe Stern; New Mexico: Judith Tingley; North Carolina: Dirkson Taylor; Oklahoma: Shannon Osborne; Rhode Island: John Spellman; Riverside:

Carl Barber and Lawrence Newman; Rome: Regina Hajna and Charlie McKinney; South Dakota: Mr. and Mrs. David Carlson; South Carolina: James Thompson; Tennessee: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson; Texas: Gwendol Butler; Vermont: Elliot Igleheart; Virginia: Alice Frick and Race Drake; West Virginia: Alex Rubiano and Marie Coretti; Wisconsin: Lucile N. Taylor, Betty Crowe and Milton Lee.

Eligibility: If nonmember schools have a form of student government differing in title, but not in the aims of the Junior NAD, then the purpose has already been served and they are encouraged to affiliate with the Junior NAD without changing their identities, for the all-important purpose of sharing in the national exchange of ideas.

It is not necessary for the school to have a chapter in order for its students to be eligible to participate in the activities or any of the official Junior NAD awards. The Junior NAD is not clannish in any way for the simple reason that its chief business is that of getting all young deaf people, wherever they are, motivated to give their very best in the scheme of things.

The NAD supports the Junior NAD program, but has no control over it. The Junior NAD belongs to the schools and is national only in the sharing of ideas between respective chapters. Each school sets up its own program according to the immediate and particular needs of its students with respect to their total growth.

Membership Dues: The annual voluntary dues are fifty cents (50c) per member which defray the expenses of the **Junior Deaf American**, the official publication. They are voluntary mainly so as to provide the opportunity to train the students to give for what they receive, a particular problem among the young people today, deaf or otherwise. Whatever their dues status, the students are entitled to all privileges, including membership cards, attractive membership pins, official Junior NAD stationery, chapter certificates and four issues of the **Junior Deaf American**.

Junior NAD Chapter Activities: During the academic year about to end, chapter members across the nation undertook a variety of fund-raising projects to make educational contributions to their respective schools, notable among which were assembly programs involving prominent people from distant places, ranging from a wide area of leadership. Rather than the common practice of leaving it up to them, these guest speakers were assigned topics by the students, the idea being to guarantee that the emphasis was consistent with the immediate and particular needs of the group.

A prisoner and a district attorney spoke to one chapter, stressing the importance of obeying laws. Educational films, purposeful trips, and K-9 Corps demonstrations were utilized so as to create civic awareness. Special art articles written by students were printed in the **Junior**

Deaf American to instruct the young readers on the ideals of society.

Some chapters place strong emphasis on development of self-sufficiency in their programs. Realistic programs of role-playing situations, for example, are arranged to attack such common blocks in seeking employment as the interview, the application form, the misunderstanding of test directions and so forth that often prevent the otherwise adequate deaf applicant from getting a job.

Through heavy emphasis on awards for writing and through distribution of two official national publications of, for, and by deaf youths (the JAD and the JAD Literary Issue), the Junior NAD strives to elevate the overall level of interest in reading among chapter members. Chapter activities also offer opportunities for exchange of letters with highly respected people such as Dr. Leonard M. Elstad; Dr. Boyce Williams; Mr. Frank Sullivan; school superintendents, and other executive officers of national organizations serving the deaf. A letter written especially for a Junior NAD member often makes a world of difference in his motivation to learn and to do well in the scheme of things.

Not all Junior NAD activities are passive. The chapters have conducted such fund-raising schemes as dances, souvenir sales, car washing days, slave days, paint party and box lunch sales. Others have held drives for blood, soap-collection for people of Vietnam, collection of toys and clothing for the poor and Christmas Seals campaign. Special classes have been held on such topics as leadership training, driver safety, and the study of parliamentary procedure. One chapter has sent out questionnaires soliciting opinions on a proposed model high school, possibly the first such undertaking ever done by the deaf of America, young or old.

History and Growth: The Junior NAD as now constituted was conceived in the philosophy that after-class situations are the greatest pragmatic aid to academic and total development of the deaf learner.

Educators of the deaf generally agree that the real problem of teaching the deaf is in providing motivation, which is central to all learning. The possibility for total development is more likely when the student is self-motivated.

With the above things firmly in mind, a group of NAD leaders, President Byron B. Burnes, Mervin Garretson, the late Dewey Coats and Marvin Rood, got together at the 1960 NAD convention in Dallas to lay the foundation of the present Junior NAD. One idea led to another and Mrs. Caroline Burnes of the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, brought up the motion to establish a Junior NAD which was ratified by the Dallas delegates. In the fall of that year, Mr. Garretson, as the first national director, got the ball rolling, hence his title as "the Father of the Junior NAD."

The future of the Junior NAD, with the help of advanced teaching methods, more sophisticated students, and improved educational facilities of the deaf, is indeed bright.

The Junior Deaf American: The official publication of the Junior NAD is distributed four times a year. It is handled by students of the member schools on a rotating basis and is the medium by which the national sharing of ideas is conducted.

The printing and mailing expenses are accommodated either by chapter projects or the national treasury, whichever is most convenient from the standpoint of the overall chapter situation or, in some cases, the existing school policy as it relates to the funds.

The executive editor is Mrs. Judith Tingley, a teacher at the New Mexico School for the Deaf, who serves strictly in an advisory capacity. The chapter members are encouraged to do as much of the planning, composing, editing and printing of the publication as the circumstances permit. This independent experience is especially valuable in that it may be carried over successfully to such community endeavors as church work, activities within the clubs of the deaf and other projects undertaken by deaf adults whose life patterns they will inevitably follow.

The Literary Issue: The Alpha, the official literary issue, is published once a year and contains all materials entered in the creative writing contest, from which the winner of the annual Robert Greenmun Creative Writing Award is selected. This publication is a scholarly medium by which the students are lured into the world of writing—the Junior NAD “lure” of getting them motivated to write, write and write until it hopefully becomes a habit.

Official Awards: The Junior NAD awards program is open to all schools—right now and always. Junior NAD membership is not a prerequisite.

Easily the most popular and coveted award is the Robert Greenmun Creative Writing Award for excellence in expressive writing. This award includes a plaque donated by the **Buff and Blue**, the official student publication of Gallaudet College, and cash prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for first, second and third places, respectively, compliments of the NAD.

The other awards, all in form of plaques donated by interested individuals and organizations on rotating basis, are as follows:

Lawrence Newman Award for Journalism

Loy Golladay Award for Essay

Robert F. Panara Award for Poetry

Helen Muse Award for Fiction

Robert Welsh Award for Photography

Cash prizes of \$15 for first place; \$10 for second place and \$5 for third place also accompany all of the above awards.

The following are special area awards:

Byron B. Burnes Leadership Award

Edmund Booth Chapter Service Award

Dr. Leonard M. Elstad Community Service Award (to the chapter that during the year has contributed the most to community development. \$50 for first place; \$25 for second place; \$15 for third place; and \$10 for fourth place).

G. Dewey Coats Service Award (presented to the adult, deaf or otherwise, who during the year has contributed the most toward the total growth of the Junior NAD). This award is donated and screened by members of the Junior NAD chapter at the Missouri School for the Deaf.

Special athletic awards:

David Peikoff Athlete-Scholar Award

Art Kruger Athlete-of-the-Year Award

S. Robey Burns Award for Outstanding Track and Field Athlete

All-American Track and Field Team Members

Thomas C. Lewellyn Award for Outstanding Football Lineman

Frederick Neesam Award for Outstanding Football Back

All-American Football Team Members

Anthony Panella Award for Outstanding Basketball Player

All-American Basketball Team Members

Junior NAD Convention: The Junior NAD held its first convention at Gallaudet College, May 8-12, 1968, under the auspices of the Junior NAD chapter of the college's Preparatory Department.

The convention served a variety of purposes, among the more important of which was to help young deaf people develop a purpose in life—to help them gain a sense of direction and initiative.

The convention program was carefully designed so as to identify the most effective ways by which the Junior NAD may fulfill its maximum obligation to the schools for the deaf in today's increasingly difficult task of building complete deaf citizens.

One example of what the convention strives to accomplish in that direction was the “Reunion Night” part of its program. The local alumni took to their homes the convention delegates from their respective alma maters for a typical social dinner with the entire family. The primary goal here is to acquaint the young people in an informal setting with the fundamentals of adult deaf people's lives in particular and the deaf world in general.

For the young people of the Preparatory Department serving on various working committees, the convention offered many educational experiences that could not be duplicated in a classroom setting. This is, in part, clearly illustrated in the letter from NAD President Robert Sanderson to the convention chairman, 19-year-old Nancy Jo Leon, which reads in part as follows: “I do not want you to be too disappointed; one of the penalties and headaches of leadership is in trying to inspire response and cooperation and it is universally acknowledged to be a tough job at best. And it is here that you are learning something about human nature and organizational characteristics. Hearing people have exactly the same problem. Carry on!”

The National Staff:

Director: Frank R. Turk, Washington, D.C.

Associate Director: Robert Lee Johnson, Salem, Oregon

Secretary: Douglas Ray Kennedy, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Treasurer: Katherine Ann Corbett, Shreveport, Louisiana

Special Consultant: Harold J. Domich, Washington, D.C.

JDA Executive Editor: Judith Tingley, Santa Fe, New Mexico

JDA Editorial Assistant: Barbara Boyd, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Cultural Affairs Chairman: Judith Bra-
vin, Hartford, Connecticut

Athletic Affairs Chairman: John J. Kubis, Bowie, Maryland

Project Specialist: Gary Olsen, Indianapolis, Indiana

Fund-Raising Specialist: Sidney Ander, Forest Hills, New York

Source Materials Specialist: Robert Davila, White Plains, New York

Awards Program Chairman: Kenneth V. Shaffer, Falls Church, Virginia

The Report of the Executive Secretary was filed after Mr. Schreiber explained that the NAD now had only an “Invested Fund”—no longer is it called “Endowment Fund.” He mentioned that in order to assume a mortgage for a Home Office NAD-owned, the bylaws must be amended.

Home Office and Executive Secretary's Report

By Frederick C. Schreiber

The following constitutes a formal report of the operations and activities of the Executive Secretary during the period of 1966-1968. Due to the fact that there are no clear-cut guidelines on such reports and because the operations of the Home Office are so involved in the actions of the Executive Secretary, the report will combine both.

The Executive Secretary assumed his duties on July 16, 1966, immediately after his return to Washington, D.C. He retained his responsibilities as Secretary-Treasurer until August 1, 1967, at which time Mr. Mervin D. Garretson took over the position.

At that time, the staff of the Home Office consisted of Mrs. Carrell Parker and Mrs. Lillie Payne. The first objective of our office was to prepare the proceedings of the convention and carry out the obligations of the NAD in connection with the Workshop to Activate Interpreting Services for the Deaf which was held immediately prior to the San Francisco convention. This involved the payment of travel and per diem, the mimeographing and distribution of both the convention report and the proceedings of the workshop to the members of the Executive Board and to the Rehabilitation Services Administration (then called the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration).

The workshop also called for the NAD to initiate the establishment of a permanent office for the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf as a necessary first step in providing professional interpreting services for deaf people. And an additional objective was the resolution seeking the establishment of a model high school for deaf youth.

The Executive Secretary with the assistance of our chairman of the Research and Development Committee, Dr. Jerome D. Schein, and also Mr. Harold Domich, prepared an application seeking a grant to establish the office for the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. This required many meetings and consultations with Drs. Boyce Williams and Deno Reed of the RSA staff as well as Miss Joan Criswell and Dr. William Usdane, all of whom were most helpful and cooperative in seeing that we provided all the information and facts needed for this type of grant. At the same time, the Executive Secretary was working closely with President Kenneth Huff and the Board of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. And I am pleased to note here that our application was approved for 1967-68 with a further commitment of a one-year continuation.

Selection of the executive director of the RID office was made by the RID Board with the Executive Secretary of the NAD being invited to sit in on the interviewing of applicants. As is known, the RID Board chose Mr. Albert T. Pimentel.

Approval of the RID grant necessitated expansion, and the Executive Secretary asked and received permission from the NAD Executive Board to increase the Home Office to roughly twice its previous size. As a consequence, the Home Office today is housed in the same building it started out in in 1964, but our present quarters consist of seven rooms and about 1,600 square feet of space. This space is divided up into a reception room, an office for our clerical help, a workroom which contains our business machines and office supplies and an office for the director of the National Sign Language Program. At the time of expansion, the sign language application was not yet approved, but it was considered desirable to allow room for growth and the extra office was ideally located for this purpose.

The expansion of the Home Office generated a need for added office furniture and equipment. Due to the fact that at the time the office moved to Washington, D.C., we were not exactly in the best of financial conditions; the furniture was shabby, having been purchased second-hand and as cheaply as possible. Thus, it was decided that in addition to purchasing the extra furniture, most of the old desks and chairs would also be replaced and we bought nine new desks, chairs and other equipment needed to insure efficient operation of our office. We retained our business machines which at the time included a Gestetner mimeographing machine, a postage meter, the Royaltyper and an IBM Model B electric typewriter, a Ditto machine and a photocopier. We also have an electric typewriter which is reserved for use by the President of the NAD.

This meant still more equipment was needed and we purchased five IBM Selectric typewriters; two for the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, one for the RID and two for the NAD, one of which was dispatched to Editor Jess

Smith for use in connection with THE DEAF AMERICAN. The new purchases increased the number of machines available for use in the Home Office to five, but this proved insufficient and an additional electric typewriter was also bought bringing the total in the office to six, five of which belong to the NAD.

The Executive Secretary also lent the financial resources of our association to both the RID and COSD since their grants do not provide funds for the purchase of equipment. Almost all of the COSD office furniture was purchased with NAD funds pending the COSD's accumulating enough money from its dues to make restitution.

Somewhere in the interim while this was going on, the NAD secured a further grant for holding an International Research Seminar on the Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons. The Executive Secretary was designated as principal investigator of this project, and as this report is being written, the seminar has not been held. Nevertheless, the work has been going on and the meeting will take place just three weeks before our convention, terminating the day before we are to meet in Las Vegas, June 16, 1968.

The RID grant of \$33,000 established a need for an indirect cost ratio acceptable to the Federal government. This was a very lengthy process and required the services of our accountant, Mr. Ronald Sutcliffe, and our certified public accountant, Mr. Robert Millard, but I am pleased to report that we have been given a provisional ratio of 50% and this ratio will be used for future grants pending revision by the government accounting office. The increased ratio will also be applicable to the present RID grant.

Another project of the NAD was to establish a National Sign Language Program. This also necessitated numerous conferences and meetings with the result being the calling of a short-term workshop in Washington, D.C., to clarify the differences in approach to meeting this need. This workshop was held in February of 1967 and from the deliberations, the NAD prepared another application for a grant for this purpose. Mr. Mervin D. Garretson then Secretary-Treasurer of the NAD, wrote the application, which was granted effective September 1, 1967.

Difficulties in securing qualified candidates for the directorship of the program resulted in a very slow start. However, by refraining from making a hasty appointment, we finally had eight persons who appeared to meet the requirements for this position. Selection was made in January 1968 from three candidates that were chosen by the NAD Executive Board. Final interviewing was done by the Executive Secretary, Board member Pimentel and COSD Executive Director Garretson. Mr. Terrence J. O'Rourke was recommended by the interviewing team and confirmed by the Executive Board. Mr. O'Rourke assumed his duties February 1, 1968.

The Home Office also secured a renewal of its contract with Captioned Films for the Deaf in evaluating films to be cap-

tioned. This renewal marked the fourth such contract we have had in this project.

Acquisition of additional responsibilities brought with it the need for an expanded staff. It also necessitated some shuffling around of the existing employees to meet our obligations.

We lost Mrs. Payne and replaced her with Miss Sharon Snyder in August 1967. Previously, Mr. Garretson, as Secretary-Treasurer of the NAD, voluntarily gave up half his salary so that the Home Office could employ at least one other person on a part-time basis, and the Executive Secretary hired Mrs. Alyce Stifter for this position.

The RID grant called for the addition of a clerk-typist and an administrative assistant and after futile efforts to secure the services of persons already familiar with the needs of the deaf, the positions were offered to the general public and Mrs. Joan Hillman and Mrs. Ann Tasseff were selected respectively. Mrs. Parker was assigned to handling the International Seminar and Mrs. Stifter then employed on a full-time basis to handle the work previously done by Mrs. Parker. Receipt of the grant for the sign language program required still additional help and Mrs. Bernice Turk was added to handle this chore.

An increased staff brought with it the need for employee benefits, a subject which was covered in the last convention. The Executive Secretary handled this item and in keeping with our aim of cooperating with organizations of and for the deaf, we made an effort to include other groups which have full-time employees and needed such benefits, such as the RID and COSD, neither group having staffs large enough to get such coverage alone.

We presently have employee benefits under the Prudential Insurance Company of America. These benefits include hospitalization, (life insurance, major medical expense coverage and income protection. The NAD pays half the cost of the individual policies for its employees, the arrangements of the COSD and RID being internal matters, handled according to their policies.

The Home Office also intensified its efforts to secure new members, to increase its participation in meetings, workshops and conventions so that both the deaf and hearing would be made more familiar with the NAD and its functions and objectives.

In connection with this, the Executive Secretary appeared at several conventions of other organizations of the deaf including the National Congress of the Jewish Deaf, the American Athletic Association of the Deaf and the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in Hartford.

The Executive Secretary also serves in various civic capacities which are only indirectly related to his duties. Included here are: vice president of the Alexandria (Potomac) Lions Club, member of the Board of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, member of the Athletic Board of the District of Columbia Club for the Deaf and a special member

of the NFSD resolutions committee, to name a few.

He served as NAD representative to the North Carolina Association's convention, to the Mississippi Association's and to the Empire State Association's convention. It might be noted that such appearances were in accordance with NAD policy inasmuch as the directive called for an administrative officer to be sent to non-cooperating associations and that the Executive Secretary be sent on "emergencies."

The Executive Secretary also testified before Congressional committees on the model high school, on the deaf-blind center and on automobile insurance. In addition, he attended numerous workshops and meetings as a representative of the NAD. Included in these meetings were the University of Pittsburgh's New Vistas in Employment of the Deaf in Pittsburgh, the National Conference at Las Cruces, the World Congress of the Deaf in Warsaw and the ad hoc meeting of the Temporal Bone Banks program for the Deafness Research Foundation.

Projects and Programs: As indicated previously, the Home Office handled and is still handling four separate projects for the government. These include the Registry of the Interpreters for the Deaf, funded at \$39,200; the National Sign Language Program, funded at \$52,000; the International Seminar at \$86,700 and the Captioned Films contract at \$6,200. We have completed the Civil Defense Project for the Department of the Army and are currently awaiting action on the proposed National Census. The National Census project calls for a \$600,000 budget over a four-year period.

In addition to this, we have an ongoing project to aid the Temporal Bone Banks in securing pledges of temporal bones for research. The current effort is funded at \$3,000 and it is hoped that the success of this initial effort will lead to a privately supported grant for a national program for 1969. This generally has extended the resources of the same Home Office and the Executive Secretary to the maximum of our present capacity.

Our "other activities" include the acquisition of the American School for the Deaf's **Dictionary of Idioms** which is now being sold out of the Home Office. We have 1,200 copies of this most valuable book and hope that it will be used by deaf adults. When the current printing is exhausted, the Home Office will have it reprinted.

In the same line, we have provided for ourselves and other organizations of and for the deaf 50,000 copies of a brochure on recruitment of personnel in the area of deafness. This was a joint venture involving the aid and assistance of the Office of Education, Gallaudet College, the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies and the Alexander Graham Bell Association.

Further progress in materials comes as the result of a contribution from Mr. Walter Krohngold. Mr. Krohngold donated

\$1,000 for printing of our material and one result of this was the design of a new cover to identify the material distributed by the NAD. We have purchased 10,000 of these covers and are in process of transferring all of our material to this type of presentation.

We have also had considerable success in seeing that the National Association of the Deaf is included in the lists of referral agencies and other information media as to where information and assistance may be secured on problems relating to deafness and the deaf.

The Executive Secretary had the privilege of being present to assist the formation of two new state associations, those of New Jersey and Nevada. We are also pleased to report that at this writing the number of state associations participating in the NAD as Cooperating Members is 33, an increase of four from 1966. In addition, we have reason to believe this number will increase to 38 by the time the convention convenes.

A separate report is being made on the Home Office building project and we can only state here that our efforts in this direction have revealed that such a building is feasible and desirable and achievement of this goal is dependent to a large extent on revisions of our bylaws.

In connection with the bylaws, it is the opinion of the Executive Secretary that the administration should give some consideration to the creation of a "constitutional committee" to revise and rewrite the present bylaws so that they may reflect the changed status of our association and method of operation. Such a committee should preferably include our legal counsel as well as our people and should give simultaneous consideration to the creation of a model constitution for state associations.

Growth of the NAD is best illustrated by comparison of our financial records. In 1964, our Advancing Member income stood at \$6,875.75. By 1966, this had grown to \$10,000 and at the close of 1967 it had increased 70% to \$17,000. We submit that a 70% increase is one with which we can point with pride and is a reflection of the potential of a full-time professional staff.

Our income from state quotas also has grown, but at a much slower rate. Most of the increase is due to the new additions to our ranks rather than any growth in the state associations themselves. There seems to be a great need to provide assistance to the states so that they can grow at a rate comparable to that of the NAD.

The Home Office is exploring a number of ways in which this can be accomplished. The present convention arrangement aimed at improving services performed by the states, and the financial considerations attached to this convention to return a portion of convention income to the states are examples of what we are trying to do. We have additional plans covering a wide variety of services, but they are inappropriate for discussion here. Nevertheless, they are being pur-

sued with the major objective of increasing the membership and effectiveness of state associations.

What is needed at this time is more discussion from the states themselves on what the NAD could do to assist them in becoming more effective and attracting more members into their ranks.

Home Office Building: As posed by the 1966 convention we have been looking into the feasibility and desirability of a building of our own. A separate report on this will be made by the Home Office Building Committee, but it seems desirable to discuss here the road which led to our current objectives.

Originally, based on the 1966 directive, concern was centered on a building for the exclusive use of the NAD. The restriction in our bylaws set a limit on such an edifice of \$50,000-\$60,000, and efforts were directed toward determining whether or not space could be secured at this figure that would meet our requirements.

While we did discover this was possible, the increasing workload in the Home Office and the high cost of labor led to the conclusion that to effectively serve the deaf we would require sophisticated machinery which is so expensive that it could not be justified by an organization of our size. Further reflection led to the conclusion that other organizations of the deaf have the same problem and, as such, joint usage of the necessary machinery was both economically feasible and desirable. Further, the gathering of as many organizations of and for the deaf as possible under one roof offered many additional intangible advantages. Our sights were raised toward acquisition of a building of such size as would eventually house all the organizations of and for the deaf that need or would need office space. Investigation put the cost of such a building in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

We appear to have sufficient funds to meet the minimum down payment required for such a facility. However, this is only the minimum and many more desirable properties would require higher initial investments than we are able to make.

To remedy this condition, it has been suggested that both the state associations and individuals might be interested in supporting the program through the purchase of bonds.

Current interest rate on commercial buildings is 7½%. Invested funds rarely earn more than 6% if that much and consideration should be given to a program whereby the NAD would sell bonds at perhaps 6 or 7% for such a building. It would be urgent that pledges be sought from individuals and state associations to purchase fixed amounts of bonds so that we could add the sum to our "assets" in dealing with financial institutions with respect to a mortgage.

The legal aspects of selling bonds for this purpose have not been covered. This is due to the existing restrictions regarding the limitations on indebtedness in our bylaws. If the convention approves the

proposed changes to remove this restriction and if the Ways and Means Committee approves of the proposed bond project, such a proposal will be submitted to our legal representatives in July.

An additional project was participation by the National Association of the Deaf in the Youth Opportunity Act program this summer. Under this program, the NAD has engaged to aid young people in securing employment for the summer both as a training project and as a means for permanent employment. In this area the NAD has added five young people for the summer with the aim of keeping at least two of them as permanent employees. All costs of this project are borne by existing grants under blanket authorization given by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Roughly half the employees are deaf and half are hearing. We have been particularly fortunate that all of the youngsters are familiar with the simultaneous method so communication will not be a problem.

Recommendations: The Executive Secretary would like to submit certain recommendations to the convention at large. These include:

1. Cutting the work week from 40 hours to 37½ hours. While our work week conforms to Federal standards, it is not comparable to that of private industry and it appears that we should be able to match private industry in this area since competition for skilled employees is keen.

2. Providing 100% of the individual cost for hospitalization and allied benefits. Our fringe benefits are modest to say the least and while we are now paying 50% of the cost, it would appear that we would be in better position if we were to take it all. Please note that this applies to individual benefits. Family coverage is and will continue to be extra.

3. Increase of the per diem allowance from \$16 to \$20 per day, and the mileage allowance from 7 to 10 cents per mile.

Our regulations specify that the NAD will pay actual expenses up to \$16 per day for persons engaged in NAD business. As most people know, \$16 is seldom adequate to meet one's expenses and as we expect to do much more work, it will result in too much of a drain on the individual to absorb all the extra costs. On the other hand, the limitation of actual expenses will insure that only what is spent will be reimbursed. The Federal government allows 10 cents per mile for auto used as transportation and the increase is to bring this in line with the rest of our policies.

Other changes are incorporated in the budget and are not specifically discussed here.

Overall, we believe that the 1964-68 period has shown the potential of our association and 1966-1968 in particular has demonstrated that given the money and manpower, there is no limit to what the NAD can do.

The National Association of the Deaf Statement of Receipts and Expenditures For the Period May 1, 1966, to April 30, 1968

Receipts	NAD Funds	Grant Funds	Total
Contributions	\$ 6,442.15		\$ 6,442.15
State Quotas	21,970.11		21,970.11
Affiliate Fees	227.00		227.00
Advancing Memberships	17,126.99		17,126.99
Investments	4,710.51		4,710.51
Publications	2,044.19		2,044.19
Services Rendered	21,243.36		21,243.36
Convention	10,446.34		10,446.34
Grants	5,889.52	56,946.54	62,836.06
Other Income	97.95		97.95
Total Receipts	\$90,198.12	\$56,946.54	\$147,144.66
Expenditures			
Officers' Salaries	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 3,900.00
Executive Secretary, Salary	11,968.39	5,833.31	17,801.70
Professional Salaries		12,788.43	12,788.43
Clerical Salaries	16,473.05	11,070.79	27,543.84
Benefits	1,203.01	1,550.22	2,753.23
Travel	3,505.32	21,939.35	25,444.67
Rent	5,027.75	1,680.00	6,707.75
Communications	3,090.15	705.02	3,795.17
Supplies, Printing	7,016.05	1,229.42	8,245.47
Equipment Depreciation	1,020.47		1,020.47
Executive Secretary, Expense	3,228.53		3,228.53
Convention	5,655.91		5,655.91
Deaf American Support	9,591.42		9,591.42
Committee Expenses	1,246.05		1,246.05
Other Services	6,504.82		6,504.82
Other Expenses	599.41		599.41
Total Expenditures	\$79,880.33	\$56,946.54	\$136,826.87
Net Gain—5/1/66 - 4/30/68	\$10,317.79	\$ 0.00	\$ 10,317.79

The National Association of the Deaf Statement of Financial Condition As of April 30, 1968

Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$110,363.46
Investments (at cost)	25,032.86
Accounts Receivable	6,204.21
Prepaid Expenses	3,587.26
Total current assets	\$145,187.79
Fixed Assets:	
Office Equipment & Furnishings	\$ 9,188.52
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,996.10
Total assets	\$152,380.21
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ 10,529.92
Taxes Payable	1,134.90
Unearned Income—Deaf American Subscriptions	\$ 7,702.41
Grants	80,584.94
Conventions	6,219.29
Total Liabilities	\$106,171.46
Capital	
Dewey Coats Fund	\$ 191.50
Operating Surplus	46,017.25
Total capital	\$ 46,208.75
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$152,380.21

Quota Payments 1967

State Association	Number of members	Dues
Alabama	179	\$ 268.00
Arkansas	73	109.50
California	661	991.50
Colorado	114	171.00
District of Columbia	994	1,491.00
Florida	303	454.50
Georgia	162	243.00
Idaho	41	61.50
Illinois	196	294.00
Indiana	133	199.50
Kansas	157	235.50
Kentucky	133	199.50
Louisiana	192	288.00
Maryland	217	325.50
Michigan	542	813.00
Minnesota	582	873.00
Mississippi	88	132.00
Missouri	174	261.00
Montana	79	118.50
Nebraska	109	163.00
Nevada	22	33.00
New York (Empire State)	455	682.50
North Dakota	18	27.00
Ohio	86	579.00
Oklahoma	169	253.50
Oregon	64	96.00
Pennsylvania	188	282.50
South Carolina	97	145.50
South Dakota	48	72.00
Tennessee	60	99.00
Texas	349	523.50
Utah	134	201.00
Virginia	141	211.50
Washington	149	223.50
Wisconsin	127	190.50

May 20, 1968

Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber
National Association of The Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

I have examined the statement of Financial Condition for the National Association of the Deaf as of April 30, 1968, and the Statement of Operations for a two-year period then ending. The examination did not include independent verification of receivables and payables, but did include a review of accounting methods and procedures and test checks of the accounting records.

Unearned income attributable to grants was not checked against overhead rates and no examination was made of the per cent of completion for grants still open.

In my opinion the attached Statement of Financial Condition and the Statement of Operations fairly present the financial position of the National Association of The Deaf as of April 30, 1968, and the results of operations for the two fiscal years then

ended, the records being kept in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with those of prior years.

Very truly yours,
Robert L. Millard

Mr. Robert Miller, California, moved that the convention extend to the Executive Secretary a vote of thanks for his good work in the past two years. Carried.

Mr. Gordon Allen moved that the Tax Exemption Committee Report be referred back to the committee for further consideration and rewording. (Jess Smith) Carried.

The Civil Service Committee Report was presented:

Civil Service Committee Report

By Alfred Sonnenstahl, Chairman

Since the last NAD convention which was held in San Francisco two years ago, the NAD is pleased to announce that some progress in civil service employment for the deaf, especially in the Federal system, either has been made or is evident. The main factor of the progress is due to the excellent cooperation the NAD has with the U. S. Civil Service Commission through Mr. Edward Rose, their director of Employment Programs for the Handicapped. Even though Mr. Rose's position requires him to be responsible for the Federal employment of those who have various kinds of handicaps, he usually manages to find time to give the deaf his personal consideration and attention. He is also a member of a Lions Club in the Washington, D. C., area which is composed of hearing and deaf men. We are very fortunate, indeed, to have a man like Mr. Rose sitting in a vital chair in the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Some years ago, there were such statements in the job descriptions for various Federal positions that qualified only those who could understand the conversational voice with or without a hearing aid to apply for employment. In other words, these statements automatically disqualified those who could not understand the conversational voice. However, we are pleased to state today that these discriminating requirements have been deleted from the job descriptions of many positions. Since there are several positions that require the ability to hear, such as a telephone operator, the NAD has no choice but to be reasonable in minimizing these barriers.

As you know, the applicants had to survive competition by passing the written examinations before obtaining employment. It was noticed that the deaf, in general, were having some difficulty in passing these examinations due to two main reasons which were 1) questions unrelated to the position duties written in higher vocabulary and 2) lack of special attention to the deaf from the examiners. As of today, the unrelated questions for several positions, such as typing, postal service and keypunching, were removed and the related questions were written in lower vocabulary. In addition, the examiners in Federal agencies all over the

nation were instructed to give special attention to the deaf applicants who had informed them of their inability to hear before the time of the examination. The examiners would place them in the front row, see that they understand the instructions completely before taking the examination and be sure that they write the word "deaf" on the upper right corner of the front sheet of the examination papers in order to receive further special consideration should they fail to pass these examinations.

The NAD was represented at the 1966 National Association of the Postmasters convention in Louisville, Kentucky, which about 3,000 postmasters from every corner of the nation attended. The abilities of the deaf were explained and the audience was assured that it would be advantageous to have them in their post offices. At the conclusion of the address, the NAD received a standing ovation and was given an award of appreciation for the concern to increase the efficiency of the postal service. Many vocational rehabilitation centers, if not all, were informed of the special postal examinations which were designed for those who have a hearing loss of at least 65 decibels. To date, several of these centers have arranged special examination dates for deaf applicants and those who pass these examinations usually receive postal employment with temporary status without any difficulty. Since these examinations underwent major revisions, those who obtained jobs with temporary status had to pass their performance of physical demonstrations while on the job after several months of employment. Should they meet the requirements, they would receive permanent status. On the other hand, the employment of the deaf in the postal service will be as accessible as the deaf are enjoying in the printing field.

Due to a change of the postmasters in a post office somewhere in Kansas, a deaf mail truck driver was forced to retire and live on disability benefits despite his sixteen years of safe driving awards. After further investigation, it was concluded that a postman in his post office wanted that truck route where many of his relatives resided and arranged to have these relatives sign a petition stating that the other driver was not a safe driver, due to his deafness. Rather than protecting the retention rights of this deaf individual, the new postmaster decided to release him. The CSC is giving its personal attention to this matter. However, it might be too premature to make any predictions but several people in key positions in the CSC are now convinced of the deaf's excellence in operating motor vehicles and are now in the process of making some modifications in the driving regulations. The NAD has to be very careful in this respect because there is a vast difference in driving habits between those who are deaf for many years and those who just lost their hearing. Should the Federal government permit any kind of deaf person to operate a Federally-owned motor vehicle, it would mean that a man who lost his hearing at the age

of say 50 years could drive. Since he had the habit of listening for horns and sirens, will it be safe to let him drive? Should he get involved in an accident, will the blame be placed on all deaf drivers? Fortunately, the CSC is very much aware of these factors and it will take some time to reach an agreement that will satisfy everyone and protect our rights.

With the sponsorship of the District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation through a Federal grant from the USCSC, the NAD had a local workshop on interpreter services for the deaf in civil service employment in Washington, D. C., last year. With an intention to evaluate the vital aspects of the interpreter services, the following five topics were analyzed and discussed:

1. Interpreting needs when applying for employment;
2. Interpreting needs when being oriented for a job;
3. Interpreting needs when maintaining employment;
4. Interpreting needs when participating in discussion; and
5. Promotion of interpreter services.

At the conclusion of the workshop, it was unanimously agreed that interpreter services were needed and several recommendations, such as establishing an inter-agency pool of interpreters, are being considered. Despite a lot of red tape, the NAD is optimistic for the establishment of interpreter services for the deaf in civil service employment in the near future.

If there are any questions or suggestions, may it be from an individual or a state association, the NAD will appreciate it very much if it could be brought to our attention any time.

In closing, I would like to thank President Sanderson for his wise guidance and for giving me an opportunity to serve you as your CSC chairman for the past four years.

The report of the Committee on the Development of Community Services was then presented:

Committee on the Development of Community Services Report

By Roger M. Falberg, Chairman

Background: The Committee on the Development of Community Services for the Deaf was conceived during the 1966 NAD convention in San Francisco. That convention demonstrated that there is an atmosphere of progressiveness in the National Association of the Deaf within which a committee formed to focus upon and encourage development of community services could flourish.

Definition: A "community service agency for deaf people" is defined as an agency to which any deaf person in the community or area can apply in time of need. Some services offered by such agencies are:

1. Interpreting services;
2. Assessment and evaluation of the deaf person;
3. Social work services;

4. Family and individual counseling;
5. Legal aid;
6. Adult education;
7. Job placement and cooperation with state rehabilitation agencies.

Purpose: The purposes of the committee are 1) to publicize the concept of community services for deaf people, 2) to prepare guidelines for the establishment of an ever-growing number of agencies offering such services, 3) to prepare guidelines for the professional persons staffing such agencies or offering such services, 4) to stimulate interest in preparation for community service careers among deaf and hearing college students and 5) to offer coordinating and/or advisory services on a national level to those staff persons or agencies working with deaf people on a community level.

Method: The committee hopes to accomplish its objectives by going through three stages. In **Stage 1**, in professional persons are developed along the highest possible professional standards. **The committee believes that deaf people are entitled to the same ethical standards of professional service as anyone else.** As community services are developed throughout the nation, some guidelines must be available as to how services for deaf people may relate to other agencies.

For example, suppose a person who is skilled in the language of signs and who has a college degree in education is chosen to be the professional person in a family service agency who will work with deaf people. This person will know education and be aware of the problems of deaf people, but he is likely to have only slight knowledge of the disciplines of social work, psychology, rehabilitation and others. There are so few people who are trained in **both** a professional discipline and the language of signs that there are not enough trained persons to provide community services in all of the various cities of the United States. People will be hired who know about deaf people, but who do not know how the various professions can help them. The committee hopes to have qualified people write out guidelines in social work, psychology, rehabilitation and the legal profession so that the deaf people receiving community services will be assured of the same quality of services as the normal-hearing people in their community are receiving. Also in Stage One, the committee is collecting statistics on existing community services, surveying them to find how they are staffed and what training they require of their professionals, studying how professionals can best be trained to conduct community services, drawing guidelines for the use of interpreters in community service agencies, preparing guidelines for recruiting more professionals from colleges and universities and collecting case histories from existing agencies.

In **Stage 2**, which has already begun even though the committee is not fully prepared, the committee will begin to reach out into various communities to offer assistance in setting up services of

their own. If the money can be found, perhaps the committee can help to finance new agencies or services by offering matching grants.

In **Stage 3**, it is anticipated that the committee will begin to offer coordinating and/or advisory services to community services for deaf people already in existence. At that time, when there are many such local agencies, the committee will collect and publish statistics and serve as a source of information on existing agencies.

Accomplishments to Date: For personal reasons, the chairman had to delay beginning to appoint committee members until just before the start of 1967. The committee, then, has been in existence approximately one year and five months. In this span of time, it has accomplished the following:

NAHSA-Sponsored Meeting August 10-11, 1967—With the assistance of Edgar Porter, director of training, National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, several committee members were brought together in Washington, D.C., August 10-11, 1967. A summary of the recommendations made by the participants is as follows:

1. That the NAHSA become a member of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf so that its endeavors in the area of services to deaf people would be coordinated with those of other organizations serving the deaf;
2. That the NAD support the NAHSA's proposal to add new staff members to its national headquarters in order to implement and expedite the provision of services of deaf persons on a local level by utilizing hearing and speech agencies now in existence;
3. That the NAD's Committee on the Development of Community Service Agencies for the Deaf continue in existence, concentrating its efforts in the following areas:
 - a. Publicizing the concept of community services for deaf people.
 - b. Coordinating existing agencies and providing information about them.
 - c. Encouraging graduate and undergraduate students to consider becoming qualified professional staff members within community service agencies.
 - d. Continuing the development of professional guidelines, by use of subcommittees appointed to work on the guidelines of each professional discipline, for use in agencies providing community referral and counseling services for deaf people.
4. That local community service agencies for deaf people be oriented to provide the following basic services:
 - a. Interpreting services.
 - b. Community assessment of the deaf individual.
 - c. Social work services.
 - d. Family and individual counseling.
 - e. Legal aid.
 - f. Adult education.
 - g. Job placement and cooperation with state rehabilitation agencies.
5. That the NAHSA and the NAD investigate the possibility of surveys to docu-

ment the need for supplementary services for deaf people on a local level.

6. That the NAD and the NAHSA investigate the possibility of sponsoring a workshop on a national scale to provide more information on how they could each contribute most significantly in the provision of community services for deaf people and how other organizations such as the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf might also be involved.

7. That the NAD and the NAHSA each inform its own members of the activities of the other organization to minimize traditional distrust of motives on the part of orally and manually-oriented professionals, individuals, agencies and their organizations.

Since the meeting, Recommendations 1 and 2 have been accomplished. Recommendation No. 7 is being partially accomplished by the attendance of the executive director and Mr. Edgar Porter of the NAHSA at the Las Vegas NAD convention. The chairman of the NAD's committee expects to participate in a panel discussion of the needs of deaf people at the NAHSA convention in Miami Beach, Florida, the week of June 24.

Guidelines and Projects: Professional persons working with deaf people seem to be the world's busiest. The committee has yet to come up with one completed set of guidelines—although one committee member has submitted a thorough and comprehensive outline and may complete his work prior to the convention.

It must be realized that the members of this committee are extremely busy people. They have heavy responsibilities in their daily jobs, and are responsible for the welfare of many, many others. Their jobs keep them going long into the night. They have accepted their projects with the best of intentions—they will do their best to complete their tasks.

It would be ideal if a series of small, one- or two-week workshops could be conducted for the various professionals. If the entire committee could be brought together for three weeks to do nothing but write the guidelines and organize their various projects, this would be a **dream**. Such a workshop, however, requires time to organize and, even if government-funded, would require some matching funds. Until the present, the chairman has been unable to really sink his teeth into this dream. However, he is trying to shed other voluntary responsibilities in order to get this dream underway.

Mailings: The committee has mailed out quite a few packets of material on organizing and conducting community service agencies. Many of these materials will be available in Las Vegas. A mailing list of persons interested in developing community services in their home communities has been started and is growing. Committee bulletins of general interest are sent to these people.

Public Appearances: The chairman has addressed groups in Racine, Wisconsin, and Memphis, Tennessee, on community services. Appearances are scheduled at

Austin, Texas, and Little Rock, Arkansas, between the time this is written and the Las Vegas convention. A workshop will be conducted during the convention itself. A panel at the NAHSA Convention in Miami Beach follows shortly thereafter. An appearance in Cleveland, Ohio, last fall had to be cancelled at the last minute because of a heavy schedule. The members of the committee have all attended workshops and conventions on various aspects of deafness and deaf people in the past year and have promoted the idea of community services.

NBCC Presentation: The Executive Secretary and the Executive Board of the NAD cooperated with the committee in the preparation of an application for membership in the National Budget and Consultation Committee (NBCC). The NBCC examines budgets and programs of national organizations who wish to obtain financial support through various local United Funds. While the NBCC does **not** give or divide money, membership in the NBCC is absolutely necessary before a national organization can approach United Funds throughout the nation asking for financial support in its program. Such organizations as Big Brothers of America, Camp Fire Girls, National Association for Mental Health, National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, the National Urban League and United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., are members of the NBCC. The NAD's application was still pending as this report was written.

Future Goals:

1. The committee expects to continue with its current guidelines and other projects.
2. It is anticipated that, as more materials become available, the committee and the Home Office will have more materials to mail to persons requesting information on the establishment and development of community services for adult deaf people.
3. Planning and funding a two or three-week "working" workshop for members of the committee in an effort to give these busy professionals the opportunity to finalize their guidelines.
4. Following this, a larger-scale workshop to familiarize more people with the concept of community services for deaf people and to equip them to begin such services in their home communities.
5. As more services and agencies come into existence, the committee expects to gradually shift its emphasis to coordinating the efforts of existing agencies and to providing them with consultation services.

Before the filing of the Home Office Building Committee Report, Mr. Garretson pointed out that the NAD had been severely hampered in obtaining property because of the NAD bylaws which prohibit one administration from contracting debts which the next administration must take over. He also mentioned that a price of \$500,000 would be about right in order to obtain the space needed and create income to meet payments on the mortgage. The NAD had enough money in

"Invested Funds" for a down payment. Mr. Hume of Ohio pointed out that it may be possible to obtain a Federal loan based on the Hill-Burton Act and that this might be worth investigating.

The Report of the Building Committee was then presented:

Report of the Building Committee

By Mervin D. Garretson

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Council of Representatives at the San Francisco convention in 1966, and with guidance from the members of the NAD Executive Board, a building committee was activated under the chairmanship of Mervin D. Garretson. Members serving on this committee include the Executive Secretary, Frederick C. Schreiber; Leon Auerbach; Mrs. Lee Katz, administrative secretary of the COSD; Dr. Howard Quigley; Dr. David Peikoff; Albert T. Pimentel, executive secretary of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf; and Dr. Jerome Schein.

This search for an appropriate office building has been undertaken with the concept that hopefully it would provide space not only for the NAD, but also for the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, the RID, **American Annals of the Deaf**, the offices of the American Instructors of the Deaf and the Conference of Executives of Schools for the Deaf and Project Life of the National Education Association. Considerations have involved the criteria of attractiveness, size (a minimum of 20,000 square feet), desirable location, parking facilities, income-producing potential, accessibility, upkeep, real estate taxes and other factors. We have not precluded the possibility of purchasing land and arranging for building construction.

Over this span of time various realtors have been contacted, numerous possibilities screened, with actual site visits made to nearly two dozen buildings and lots. Working from the center of Washington, the search has expanded out on the periphery of the metropolitan area.

At the very beginning the committee was considering a modest building, in terms of a cash purchase, which involved visiting townhouses in the Capitol Heights area with an eye toward renovation. However, at a meeting of the NAD Executive Board it was agreed that a genuinely satisfactory building would cost at least \$100,000 and as the search progressed it became apparent that if the NAD is to be housed in a building which is in any sense sufficiently attractive and respectable to attract other organizations, we would have to consider figures up to \$500,000, provided our down payment of \$50-\$60,000 would be acceptable. The committee has come upon some extremely desirable buildings in this range and recommends to the National Association of the Deaf:

That the NAD Bylaws be suspended or changed with regard to the stipulation that no indebtedness may be carried over from one administration to the next; and that

The Executive Board be granted full authority to approve or disapprove of any building that the committee should recommend,

So that the NAD may within the next few months realize its long cherished dream of having a permanent home of its own.

The Research and Development Committee Report was presented:

Research and Development Committee Report

By Jerome D. Schein, Chairman

Since our last report, the committee has had its share of accomplishments and frustrations—perhaps a little more of the former than the latter.

The Job Corps program ended before it ever got off the ground. The central office agreed that the lack of cooperation from the Office of Economic Opportunity made it unlikely that deaf youths would be adequately served as things were going. The program developed by the NAD was never officially adopted, and the NAD could not agree with the poor substitutes offered. Of course, the OEO did not necessarily intend that things turn out as badly as they did. The difficulty seemed to be that OEO itself was somewhat of a political football and never stopped bouncing long enough to make a firm decision.

Among the accomplishments was the successful completion of a supplement to the Civil Defense Handbook prepared by an ad hoc subcommittee. The Department of Defense expressed satisfaction with the materials written to describe the special problems deaf persons would face in the event of an atomic bomb attack. Hopefully, there will be some follow-up on the suggestions made by NAD for improving the warning and shelter programs.

A project which involved very little money but a great deal of effort was the preparation of a pamphlet to assist in the recruiting of personnel to work with deaf persons. An exciting aspect of this project was the bringing together, under the auspices of the NAD, professional persons in the U. S. Office of Education, Rehabilitation Services Administration, National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, the Alexander Graham Bell Association, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and Gallaudet College. Mr. John Gough, through Media Services and Captioned Films, supplied the money, MANSA did the art work, Gallaudet College prepared the text of the pamphlet and the NAD supervised the project and arranged for the printing. The result is a very handsome recruiting pamphlet plus a great deal of good will among organizations which are not generally accustomed to working with each other.

With the very considerable assistance of Dr. Jerry Northern, the committee will have conducted Temporal Bone Bank Day on May 19 in four locations, Baltimore, the District of Columbia, Philadelphia and Richmond. The purpose of the project is to learn more about the problems associated with such an annual drive for Temporal Bone Bank pledges so that this program can be expanded nationwide. The

four clubs for the deaf who are co-sponsoring this event, the Silent Orioles Club of Baltimore, the D. C. Club of the Deaf, the Delaware Valley Counselling Service for the Deaf and the Richmond Club of the Deaf, will doubtless ensure its success.

The committee has just been awarded a study grant by the Rehabilitation Services Administration Communications Branch, under Dr. Boyce Williams, to develop plans for a National Census of Deaf Persons to coincide with the 1970 Census. Details will be announced at the convention, but it is apparent now that, if the census takes place, it will provide a landmark for future generations of deaf persons.

The report of the Cultural Committee was then presented:

Cultural Committee Report

By Douglas J. N. Burke, Chairman

The cultural program of the National Association of the Deaf had its initial set of rules approved at the 1966 convention in San Francisco. Since then it has embarked on project after project, beginning with the National Theatre of the Deaf.

The National Theatre of the Deaf: The NAD Cultural Committee initially held a series of meetings to write up a proposal to obtain funds from the National Council on the Arts to study the need for and to establish a national theatre of the deaf. The proposal was submitted but the application was deferred to later meetings of the council.

Meanwhile, the Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theatre Foundation became vitally interested in the project of a national theatre of the deaf. The Cultural Committee, recognizing the superior resources and professional support the O'Neill group could supply, directed all its energy in support of the foundation. A grant from the Social Rehabilitation Services Administration came through and the committee is certain that every person in this convention now knows about the National Theatre of the Deaf.

The Tournament Rules: Since the national cultural program rules were endorsed by the last convention, the Cultural Committee members have held a series of meetings to develop the tournament rules for each area of cultural competition. Rules were developed for the following areas: painting, photography, pantomime, poetry recitals, short story dramatizations, one-act plays, general news publications, knowledge of the Bible (quiz), skill in singing a hymn, skill in presenting a Biblical story, checkers, chess, bridge, knitting, quilting and dress-making. The entire set of rules covers about forty (40) pages. The cultural program kit was then sent to every cultural director in the United States. (A special note of thanks goes to Dorothy Miles, the St. Louis director, for developing the home economics rules.)

Cultural Directors: Another operation of the program was to recruit persons who were of appropriate calibre who could

serve as a cultural director. We first tried to establish the Regional Directorship. We were able to find very capable people for each region as follows:

- Region I—Anthony Papalia
- Region II—Eric Malzkahn
- Region III—Delbert Erikson (former cultural director Jack Gannon)
- Region IV—Herbert Pickell
- Region V—Samuel Block
- Region VI—Ray Parks
- Region VII—Robert Thomson
- Region VIII—Peter Shuart (former cultural director Ronald Nomeland)
- Region IX—Steven Chough

Out of this network, grew a larger team of cultural directors to coordinate state and local cultural tournaments. The names appear in THE DEAF AMERICAN regularly so they will not be repeated here.

The Cultural Committee is highly appreciative for all contributions in terms of time, service and personal sacrifice made by the cultural directors to bring this opportunity to the state and local competitors. The entire operation from the national level to the local level is primarily a volunteer program. The selfless and considerate efforts of so many deserve more praise than words or material can offer.

Most of the efforts of local and state directors have gained recognition in THE DEAF AMERICAN. This will enable the general public to hear more about our pioneering directors. Hopefully, the winners from the local, state and regional tournaments can be witnessed in the national finals in Las Vegas.

Cultural Tournaments: Throughout the country, where leadership was effective and had an early start, numerous cultural tournaments were held. THE DEAF AMERICAN has faithfully published accounts of these tournaments so they need not be repeated here. However, the areas in which tournaments were held came under five major categories: physical, literary, spiritual, recreational and home economics. A total of 16 tournaments (previously listed) were inaugurated under these categories.

The initial group of tournaments will not necessarily remain the same. At every convention, the cultural directors will have an opportunity to add new areas and remove or alter the old. This is being kept flexible so that the needs and demands of the time can be met.

Hall of Fame: A Hall of Fame was established by the Cultural Committee to give honor to our deaf cultural greats. Initially, those selected will receive the cultural program's highest award with a follow-up article to be published in THE DEAF AMERICAN and other interested publications. However, in the future when resources are available, a more elaborate ceremony will be attached to the award (NADDY).

The Golden NADDY: The NAD Cultural Committee had given the name NADDY to the golden trophy that will be awarded to the national champion in each area of cultural competition. The trophy has al-

ready been described in an article in THE DEAF AMERICAN. It has the symbols "Victory" in sign language on the chest of a powerfully built man who is wearing a victory wreath on his head. The Golden NADDY is ten (10) inches high and is preserved in laminated gold to prevent it from being tarnished. It will soon become a most coveted award (similar to the Emmy, Oscar and Tony).

Conclusion: If the report is too long, it won't be read. But to quote one of our adult deaf leaders, "Since the inception of the cultural program in the annals of the adult deaf, I can safely say that the deaf American scene will never be the same. This program is something that we really need." No more need be said.

Addendum: It has been a growing and complete pleasure for me to serve as chairman of the Cultural Committee for the past four years. It has been a pleasure to serve under President Sanderson, Mr. Schreiber and the rest of the Executive Board of the NAD. It was an equal pleasure to "lock horns" with such visionary giants as our committee members: Robert Panara, David Neill, Alfred Sonnenstrahl, Francis Higgins, Robert Duley, Jack Wright, Simon Carmel, Howard Watson and John Schrodel. Not one of us was outstanding, but we certainly were an outstanding team.

Before closing the afternoon session, flags from Wisconsin, Indiana and Florida were presented to President Sanderson to be included with the rest of the Cooperating Member states.

Announcements:

Chairman Ned Wheeler said the deadline for nightclub tours would be 5:00 p.m. He also mentioned that due to the heat wave, with temperatures around 100° plus conventioners would attend the pool party at their own risk. He also announced that the Temporal Bone Bank Workshop would be held in the Silver Room Tuesday afternoon and that the movie, "Silent World, Muffled World," would be shown at this workshop.

President Sanderson announced that Tuesday's session would start promptly at 8:00 a.m..

This session was recessed at 3:45 p.m.

THIRD SESSION

Minutes of the Council of Representatives Tuesday, June 18, 1968

Mr. Ned Wheeler, convention co-chairman, announced that intense heat could be expected for the pool party on Wednesday and suggested that if it became very hot, people should take their food to their rooms. He also gave the meeting places for the night club tours.

President Sanderson called this session to order at 8:35 a.m. He then introduced Robert Panara, Douglas Burke and Larry Stewart as representing the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID). He went on to say that these three men would now hold a panel session for the benefit of everyone present and that they would be available all week to answer questions from the members.

Robert Panara took the floor and made the following presentation:

Good morning. It is nice to see all of you people here this morning. Thank you for coming so early in the morning. Before I proceed I would like to first introduce my teammates, people who are connected with the NTID and compose the panel here this morning: Douglas Burke, coordinator of program selection for NTID students; Larry Stewart, who is our counseling specialist for NTID; Victor Gallo-way, who is education specialist in the College of Science at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT). I am sorry that we have had a delay in starting the panel this morning, but you understand this is the age of technology, and whether you like it or not you have to live with machines from now on. We know how important the sign language is; it is a visual aid in itself. We also know how important it is to see good pictures. Pictures are often worth a thousand words. It is important to know names and titles of programs so that all can see clearly exactly what we will offer in NTID. It's so much better than fingerspelling. I hope you understand why we wanted to bring in those important visual aids. It took a little time to set up this morning, so thank you for your patience.

Really, we have to be brief with words because we have a lot that we want to do. The important point of this panel is to allow the largest number of deaf people here at the NAD convention to ask questions in connection with our NTID programs. Accordingly we hope to give most of the time to you to ask questions and we hope we can answer effectively. As a beginning I will try to introduce the NTID briefly. First I will explain its philosophy, very briefly, I will also go to something in our report on NTID that touches on background, history, how and why NTID was established. Establishment of NTID was provided for by the NTID Act Public Law 8936.

The program for NTID represents the following objectives: "For the purpose of providing a residential facility for post-secondary technical training and education for persons who are deaf, in order to prepare them for successful employment." It is also very important to know that a number of key words in official documents which led to the establishment of NTID which will clearly show how those key words in House meeting, hearings, Senate meetings and in NTID—guidelines—all gave direction to NTID to establishment of our objectives. The key words are in House and Senate reports; they said that the "curriculum should be very flexible in policies and guidelines" and application procedures established later on for a group of advisors for Health, Education and Welfare said that what is important to NTID is "originality and imagination," also "that unique and highly specialized curriculum should be developed," and "that an attitude of innovation and originality should be provided," and "that the program should be gauged to raise the aspirations of deaf

students." They are key words. The law did not tie us down either the advisory board or the future in NTID staff. It gave them a lot of flexibility, freedom to develop, to be new, imaginative, original, not tied to old traditional ways of teaching the deaf, the objectives that we have tried to pursue. We hope that with this understanding it may help you to see what is happening at RIT. NTID is on the campus of the hearing institution known as Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York. We will have to work several years until NTID has its own buildings. But all during that time we will work with what RIT now has to offer the deaf students. I would like to show you slides that will give you pictures of the new RIT campus. You really have to stop to realize that very seldom in history does a whole new college grow up in one package. Most of the time they have old buildings and add, add, add. For the last five years RIT moved from the old campus downtown in Rochester to a new beautiful, suburban land and established a completely new college. It will be there that the NTID story begins.

Slides of the NTID were then shown.

Mr. Panara then reread the telegram received from the vice president of the NTID which expressed his regret at not being able to be part of the panel that morning.

Mr. Panara next asked the people attending if there were any questions they would like answered. The discussion was as follows:

Sam Block: I would like to know whether the deaf students will be in the same classes with hearing students?

Larry Stewart: Let me try to answer that by saying this year we will have all degree students and that means deaf students would be in the same class as the hearing students. That does not concern future NTID students who go into vestibule programs. But this fall all deaf students will be in classes with hearing students.

Sam Block: Will you provide interpreters for them?

Larry Stewart: Yes, we will have interpreters in classes where there are deaf students, also note takers. You know, interpreters do not grow on trees and we must develop a good group of interpreters. We will have interpreters when we can get them; when we cannot we must use note takers. In future years we hope to have interpreters when needed.

Don Pettingill: Have you filled your 100 positions and if not, what are the application procedures to apply for the fall program?

Douglas Burke: The first quota is limited to 100 students. We have money for 100 students. Not more than that. We have received so far 110. Of that, 46 have been accepted and we should be getting close to 100 by August. Every day two or three come in. The reason for this—admitting students so close to the beginning of the year—is that they did not really plan on having students

when the NTID was established. However, since there are many students who want technical training and can get into the freshman year, there is no reason why we should keep them waiting two more years for NTID if they can go into freshman year now. But if they can't go into the freshman year, then we will try to modify their course so if a student from the Maryland School for the Deaf does not have a certain course, we go to the college that has this course and see if they will assist in removing some of this workload so that he can catch up on the subjects he needs. He can then take his electives later on. So, if a student should finish in four years but does not have the basic requirements, we alter his program. He may stay for five years, or he can take those courses in the summer or in the evening college. You know that RIT has about 3,000, has a good program and has a night program. The procedures for application: Write to NTID, RIT and ask for an application and it will be sent at once along with an NTID brochure. They have not arrived here yet but it will be passed out among the people so they can see it. (Indicated brochure) As for the deadline for applications in the fall, there is no deadline until we get 100 students, then we will run out of money.

Robert Sanderson: I want to know whether or not they will still have to take the college exams, the SAT.

Douglas Burke: The necessary requirements for admission are basically the history of the school achievement, performance record, academic performance in school and the scholastic aptitude test. This test is not a device used for measuring students for admission. It is a score that we want to keep every year for about 5 to 10 years to see if the SAT test has any real value for our purposes. But if you have a 250 score that does not mean you will not be admitted. In fact, most of our students have between 250-350 scores.

Robert Sanderson: Is there a deadline date—what happens if someone applies after the deadline?

Douglas Burke: He has the college entrance exam on July 13: If a deaf person does not take that exam in July it does not mean he can't get in in the fall. Several we have admitted have not taken that exam.

Hal Ramger: School standards vary so much from school to school that I do not feel school records are of any value in helping to decide whether a person is qualified or not.

Douglas Burke: You are so right. Even the Stanford Achievement Test does not really give the full story unless you have a history of data in that line. In RIT, NTID, the College of Science, applied science and so forth, have different requirements for admission and when we look at the applications, you can't really learn from that very well. That is why we have to follow the history of achievements, score, intelligence, his norms, his records of recommendations, evaluation, techniques after he arrives. There are

about six or seven different categories of data we need to go through before we decide if we can admit someone or not.

Person from the audience: Can a person go to Gallaudet one year and transfer?

Douglas Burke: Yes. There has been no discussion about that. There's a pretty good chance to get into NTID. We can admit people who can't go to Gallaudet. We have one now who failed but was qualified to go into our program. We have about 46 admitted so far. I would estimate almost two-thirds come from residential schools all over the United States, not just in the East.

Robert Panara: Sorry, but the time is up and it is time for you to continue with the NAD order of business. Thank you, Sandie, and NAD for giving us this opportunity to give our NTID story. Remember it is just beginning. We have many things, many wrinkles to iron out, but with your interest and support we can accomplish what we are trying to do. We will always appreciate your interest and support and write to us and we will see that you get answers. If any of you would like more information, we will now go up to the Silver Room on the second floor and stay around here for the next week, explaining things. I would like to thank Dr. Marshall Hester and his group for helping us arrange those machines for the visual aids. Thank you.

President Sanderson again took the floor and stated that several reports which were unavailable on Monday were now ready to be presented for consideration. He mentioned that the Temporal Bone Bank Workshop was then in session and asked any Representatives sent to attend this program to be sure to attend.

President Sanderson introduced Dr. Jerry Northern, director of the Temporal Bone Bank Workshop and pointed out that his grandfather was deaf and that Dr. Northern was an expert at the language of signs. He emphasized that the Deafness Research Foundation needs everyone's help, especially ideas on how best to get deaf people to donate their temporal bones. President Sanderson cautioned that official Representatives to the NAD convention were to remain but all others were urged to attend the workshops going on.

President Sanderson next introduced Dr. Thomas Behrens, director, Kendall School for the Deaf, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Lloyd Funchess, superintendent of the Louisiana School for the Deaf; and Dr. Joseph Giangreco, superintendent, Iowa School for the Deaf.

He announced that he had selected Mr. Edwin Hazel of Chicago as convention parliamentarian. Mr. Hazel is well known for his writings on parliamentary law in THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Persistent Sanderson also announced that Mr. Curtis, president of the Utah Association of the Deaf, would pass out a small pamphlet about the deaf at work in his state for the specific purpose of encouraging our states to do the same thing so that some day all business and indus-

try in these United States will become aware of deaf people and what they can do.

THE DEAF AMERICAN Editor's Report was filed as follows:

THE DEAF AMERICAN—Editor's Report

By Jess M. Smith

As has become customary, the Editor's Report for THE DEAF AMERICAN, official publication of the National Association of the Deaf, is submitted apart from the financial report for the two-year period ending April 30, 1968.

Circulation: THE DEAF AMERICAN has a current press run of 4300 copies. For the May 1968 issue, the paid circulation was approximately 3600 copies, contrasted with a similar figure of 2700 for May 1966. While our goal of 5000 copies has not been met, a steady increase in circulation has been highly encouraging.

Contents: As in the past, the Editor has tried to maintain a balance in contents of the magazine. During the past two years, however, we have been fortunate in obtaining and printing articles which have added considerably to THE DEAF AMERICAN's "prestige image." Indications are that such material will be more abundant in the ensuing two years. This does not mean that other features of the magazine will be curtailed or eliminated.

Format: For several years, the "standard" for each issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN has been 32 pages. During the last two years only two issues have had 32 pages and none has had less. We have an average of 36 pages, and the May 1968 issue ran 52 pages.

Several typographical innovations have been utilized. We have had two color covers, as well as two two-tones. The cover itself has been redesigned. One format provides for a partial cover picture; the other makes possible a full-cover picture.

Advertising: Advertising revenue has been greater than anticipated. With more vigorous efforts, the next two years should see a 50% increase. The Church Directory has been a new source of income—one that continues to grow.

Promotion: While day-to-day details have prevented the Editor and the NAD Home Office from launching an all-out promotional effort, preliminary steps have been taken which should bear fruit. State associations have been offered 75c commission on each \$4.00 subscription. Introductory six-month subscriptions have been offered to parents' groups. Some of the Junior NAD chapters have pushed subscriptions to THE DEAF AMERICAN among their projects. We are offering Representatives from Cooperating Member associations present at this convention an added incentive—\$1.00 commission on each new subscription obtained between now and April 30, 1969.

Finances: Copies of the proposed budget for THE DEAF AMERICAN for the next two-year period are available. This budget is being submitted to the NAD Ways and Means Committee inasmuch as it involves NAD support.

At the last convention the approved budget was \$32,496.14. Actual figures for the 1966-1968 biennium reveal that receipts and expenditures were projected accurately—\$34,105.93.

The budget for 1968-1970 is \$47,481.00—an amount that the Editor believes realistic, both in terms of growth and increased costs.

Staff Positions: Functions of the Business Manager—provided for in the NAD Bylaws—have been assumed by the Editor, the NAD Home Office and the NAD's accountant. We believe this arrangement has worked out satisfactorily and that it should be continued indefinitely.

Summary: THE DEAF AMERICAN is in good shape, financially and otherwise. Although it has not been possible to make many of the contemplated improvements, conditions justify great expectations for the next biennium.

This report was filed after Mr. Smith had answered the following questions and made the necessary corrections, namely: How many people are there on the staff of THE DEAF AMERICAN? His answer was one person. There was an error on page two—date was wrong and should read 1968-1970. This was corrected.

Mr. Smith went on to say he has a new plan in mind whereby Cooperating Member state associations can now realize \$1 profit per subscription sold instead of 75c as before. He also stated that he has several people helping him on a voluntary basis—there is no full-time staff.

The Public Relations Committee Report was filed as follows:

Public Relations Committee Report

By George Propp, Chairman

In writing a committee report the Public Relations chairman is at a considerable disadvantage. If he has done a good job, everybody already knows it; if he hasn't been on the ball, all the literary skill in the world will be insufficient to maintain a bluff.

When I first undertook the task of public relations for the NAD, it was with the understanding that any measure of success would have to be preceded by a good performance. I am happy to say that the performance of the NAD over the past two years has exceeded all expectations. Public appreciation, consequently, has come to the NAD and its members with the Public Relations Committee merely sitting by as pleased observers. Another way of saying this is that we had many, many people, from the President on down, serving public relations functions. This is as it should be. Also contributing to an improving public image of the deaf are many factors outside of the NAD. Of this, a considerable amount of TV exposure is but one example.

There is no fixed membership in the NAD Public Relations Committee. We have previously tried to operate as a formal group and found that too much time was spent in non-productive effort. The committee may be said to consist of a "floating" membership. With portfolio or without, many member of the NAD

serving public relations functions can consider himself a member of the committee. Also, for a specific purpose we will form a subcommittee or a committee-of-one at the drop of a hat. On this basis I have at various times extended committee membership to Gary Olsen, Richard Mullins, Gene Petersen, Eric Malzkun, Herbert Larson, Judy Tingley, Frank Turk, Don Tousignant and others. The efforts of some of these people are well known; others have done no more than teach fingerspelling to their neighbors (something that we count as highly important). Unofficially we have had many people working for us, and the most indefatigable of them all may be our Executive Secretary.

Another reason for saying that committee membership is "floating" is the fact that I have had a hard time keeping my address list current. Seems like everyone I have been dealing with has changed jobs during the past year or so.

The Public Relations chairman is frequently disturbed by the feeling that he is inadequate for the task. Since the San Francisco convention I have had a new position which has demanded more of my time, and at the same time I have been going to school. This combined with local responsibilities and a family has made it extremely difficult to carry out the innumerable details of this assignment. Also, I need not explain what increasing age does to a fellow's stamina. However, we have accomplished some noteworthy things which I will describe below without defining where my various responsibilities begin and end. What I mean is that who is going to object if the public relations man takes credit for what was accomplished by the board member or by THE DEAF AMERICAN contributor.

Our largest effort over the past two years has been devoted to the publicity for the Las Vegas convention. Hopefully, we've done a bit more than acquire experience. Major tasks in this area were the distribution of promotional literature to state conventions, the design and distribution of a promotional broadside, on-going publicity in THE DEAF AMERICAN, ads in the *Frat* and a considerable volume of mail.

You may recall that in my report at the San Francisco convention I mentioned the problem of reaching rank-and-file members of the NAD through a newly proposed communication vehicle. The outcome of this is the *American Deaf Digest*, edited by Don Tousignant, published by the Gallaudet College Chapter of the NAD and printed by the Missouri School for the Deaf Chapter of the Junior NAD. The idea was originally proposed by Gary Olsen and received the necessary push to get it off the ground by Frank Turk. Most of you have seen the first issue. Perhaps some modifications are necessary to assure our objectives, but on the whole we have something here with a great deal of potential. Gallaudet College students unquestionably represent a cross-section of opinion that can be crystallized

by such an organ. Steps must be taken to insure permanence, continuity and regularity of the *American Deaf Digest*.

Another one of our successful efforts has come out of a need to recognize the various communicators who serve the public relations needs of the deaf in other areas of our society. To accomplish this, we have set up an awards committee to honor the outstanding school publications in this country. The members of this awards committee are: Powrie V. Doctor, W. T. Griffing, Eric Malzkun, Dwight Rafferty and John Gant. The awards will be annual, and they will be called the NAD George M. McClure Awards. This year they will be made in three categories—1) service to readers, 2) excellence in graphic arts and 3) creative journalism. Eventually, this effort should be expanded to include the local publications of various clubs and organizations as these house organs are serving a very important function for the deaf.

Professionally I carry out a considerable number of speaking engagements, and I take every opportunity that I can to emphasize the work of the NAD as an example of the capabilities of the deaf. The face to face confrontation in this type of communication is more effective, and the most notable thing about it is that this is being multiplied innumerable times by people in a similar role.

As an appointee of President Sanderson, it is my understanding that my appointment ends with the Las Vegas convention. I will be glad to continue in a public relations role of any kind inasmuch as I was elected to the NAD Executive Board on the basis of the argument that one of the board members should concentrate on public relations. Whether reappointed or not, there are many things that remain to be done, and I would like to end my report with some recommendations for future and continuing action.

1. As the NAD administration becomes more professional, there should be a lesser need for volunteer efforts, and in the future the role of the Public Relations Committee should be mainly advisory. In time, it is hoped that we can add a professionally trained public relations man to our administrative staff, but in the meantime we can begin a transitional phase.

2. Communication remains one of the most vital functions. We are dealing with numerous publics, each of which requires a separate and distinct apparatus. In communicating with our internal publics, the deaf themselves, we have at the present time developed a good flow of information from the national level to our affiliates. However, the reverse flow is far short of what we need. Likewise, there is a large segment of the deaf population that we fail to reach.

3. For dealing with our external publics we need to consider the possibility of coordinating the public relations functions of all the various organizations serving the deaf. For one thing, we need, I believe, a centralized clearing house for information about the deaf. This might

be a function of the COSD which already is committed to a coordinating role in advancing the cause of the deaf.

4. An increasing public relations role must be carried out by people in the local community. This might involve some training which would have to be directed by the national organization.

5. Consideration should be given to greater exploitation of mass communications media, especially television. One need not elaborate upon the favorable impact of Mia Farrow, Nanette Fabrey, etc. This effort should be planned and directed rather than waiting for it to develop spontaneously.

In conclusion: Over the past two years the deaf have come a long way in improving their public image. Without rioting or looting we have improved performance while publicizing it, and I hope that in this respect we have been a model for our individual members.

The Telephone Communication Committee Report was filed as follows:

Telephone Communication Committee Report

By Herbert W. Larson, Chairman

Since the first report of the NAD Telephone Communication Committee was not completed in time for distribution at the convention in San Francisco, much of what is stated here is merely a repetition of this previously unprinted report.

Developments in the area of telephone communication for the deaf prompted President Sanderson to organize the Telephone Communication Committee in the late summer of 1965.

The purposes and objectives of this committee are as follows: 1) to publicize existing equipment, 2) to stimulate research, 3) to field test new devices, 4) to encourage the use of the equipment by the deaf and 5) to disseminate information on telephone aids.

Prior to the exciting and encouraging developments in telephone communication for the deaf, the telephone had been regarded as the enemy of the deaf. The invention of the telephone has, among other things, helped to save time, money and lives. It has created new positions and opportunities in the working world. It has enhanced the production of goods and the performance of services. It has made possible the immediate exchange of ideas, beliefs and feelings. All this progress made possible by this remarkable and effective medium of communication has retarded the advancement of the deaf even further.

The deaf have used the telephone many times in their daily lives, but rarely have they had the opportunity to use it without the help of interpreters. With the recent inventions which have made it possible for the deaf to use the phone without the aid of persons with normal hearing, the world of the deaf is rapidly opening up in size, depth and opportunity. For this we are grateful. For this we are indebted to those individuals and groups who have given their time, effort and interest to the welfare of the deaf.

We are aware of the numerous ways by which the telephone can be used without the services of an interpreter—by codes used over the phone with the help of a powerful hearing aid; by the effective but expensive telewriter; and by the completed but unavailable picture phone (TV phone), to name a few.

The most inspiring and desirable developments in this area are the instruments designed to make effective one-way communication over the phone possible. There have been a few such devices. As far as we are concerned, the most effective and useful device for the deaf to use when making telephone calls is the Speech Indicator developed by the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at San Fernando Valley State College in Northridge, California, and designed by Hugh Moore, consultant at the Los Angeles City Schools. This Speech Indicator has been tested and used by members of the Leadership Training Program since 1965 and by a number of deaf people in southern California. The reactions of these people have been overwhelming—so great that approximately five hundred indicators were very recently put on the market at San Fernando Valley State College. A large number of deaf people have enrolled in the Adult Education program at San Fernando Valley State College and received instruction in the use of the telephone and the operation and maintenance of the device.

Any deaf person in the nation can purchase the Speech Indicator at reasonable cost, but he must first take about nine hours of formal instruction before he can buy the device. As of now, the device is sold only at San Fernando Valley State College. It is hoped that such training can soon be spread to other parts of the country so that the Speech Indicator will be available to deaf people throughout the nation.

In 1966, a successful workshop was held in Flint, Michigan, which brought together deaf people and leaders of the deaf in and around the area for formal training in the use of the Speech Indicator. A number of these people have since taught others in their communities how to use the device.

There are other available devices which are somewhat similar to the Speech Indicator. Some of these devices have blinking lights rather than the bouncing needle of the Speech Indicator. Others can be used by feeling the vibration of the amplified voice over the phone.

The Oral Deaf Adults Section (OADS) has demonstrated a number of interesting and desirable devices which are highly recommended. The NAD is at present using one of their more expensive and successful devices on an experimental basis.

Members of the Telephone Communication Committee are as follows: Herbert W. Larson, chairman; Barbara B. Babin; Victor H. Galloway and Max Friedman. David A. Anthony served on the committee for a short time but resigned for personal reasons.

It is with regret that I must report that the committee has been moving rather slowly since the early part of 1967. This is due, in part, to the chairman's heart attack, which made him unable to perform his duties for more than six months. It also appears that the committee members have been too extraordinarily busy at their regular jobs and other duties to give much time to committee work.

The latest developments in telephone communication for the deaf are the Berlier device and the Chastain device, both of which intend to make possible effective two-way communication. Both devices are still in the developmental stage.

The two electronics experts, who are devoting much time and money to the creation of the Berlier device, hope to have it completed in the very near future. The results of this device have been encouraging except, perhaps, for the cost of manufacturing the device.

It appears that the Chastain device will be much cheaper to manufacture and just as effective as the Berlier device although probably not as convenient. The inventors hope to have this device ready for display at the convention in Las Vegas.

Telephone communication for the deaf is just beginning. There is much to be learned and much to be done. The committee would appreciate any help regarding telephone communication for the deaf. Any knowledge of available instruments or ways the deaf can use the telephone would be appreciated.

Every interested deaf person is urged to see for himself, and, if possible, try the wonderful devices that can make his enthusiasm soar, his spirits brighten and his world appear so much bigger.

Mr. Sanderson mentioned that we had several pieces of telephone equipment in our exhibit hall and that those who have time should go and look at them to see how they work.

The Parents' Committee Report was filed as follows:

Parents' Committee Report

By Mary Jane Rhodes, Chairman

NAD Support for Simultaneous Methods of Communication in Schools: I strongly urge that the members of the National Association of the Deaf pass a resolution (or take other appropriate action) to give their support to the use of the simultaneous method of communication in all schools for the deaf in the United States. This would accomplish two purposes:

1. It would strengthen the plea by parents that the simultaneous method become THE METHOD of communication in the schools. I don't believe that there are many, if any, members of the NAD who would question the need for deaf students being taught by the simultaneous method. THE TIME IS RIGHT for our deaf citizens to speak out regarding communication methods for the deaf. WE PARENTS NEED NAD SUPPORT ON THIS ISSUE.

2. It would help correct the mistaken impression that the NAD is a supporter of manualism. Many times I have been told

that the NAD supports only manualism. I realize that this is a mistaken idea, but I feel that now is the time for NAD members to let it be known that **they are not against any method of communication**—but rather for all methods. Supporting the simultaneous method would prove that the NAD is not against lipreading and speech, for the more fortunate deaf who can make use of these methods of communication.

NAD Support for National Parents Organization: I would like to see the NAD give support to the National Parents Organization by agreeing to publish and distribute a newsletter for the parents. My thinking on this is that we should produce four issues a year, in the fall, winter, spring and summer. If we could get a commitment from the NAD that they would perform this service for the National Parents Organization, we could begin publication in the fall of 1968. This would show that the NAD was supporting the parents and would also give the parents organization a vehicle in which they could publicize their activities and seek to expand their membership.

The first meeting of the National Parents Organization is scheduled for the summer of 1969 and much could be accomplished prior to this meeting if we had a newsletter. Here again NAD support for the simultaneous method would free us to point out the advantages of all methods of communication for our deaf sons and daughters, **and this is a very vital need at this time.**

Trial Subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN: I believe that the NAD should make a nationwide offer of a trial subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN for six months. Last year when we offered this magazine to parents at the Indiana School for the Deaf, we sold 35 subscriptions. Recently, when I spoke to the St. Rita School parents, 18 people subscribed that night and the school officials asked to be allowed to extend the trial subscription to other parents. I think the parents are becoming more and more interested in the activities of the adult deaf and many of them would become regular subscribers of THE DEAF AMERICAN if we could once get it into their homes.

Leadership by Our Adult Deaf Citizens: I feel that there is a severe shortage of adult deaf leaders in the United States today. Parents need the guidance and insight that only a deaf adult can give to them. Our deaf children need deaf leaders that they can admire and emulate. I am not unaware of the reception that has been given to our adult deaf people in the past. I realize that often no one sought your leadership and opinions. But times are changing and I sincerely feel that it is important that the deaf themselves assume more of the responsibility with regard to counseling and leading our deaf boys and girls.

We desperately need deaf social workers, deaf preachers, deaf Sunday school teachers, deaf vocational rehabilitation workers, deaf teachers—in fact the list is endless because our deaf children need

as much association as possible with responsible and dedicated deaf adult leaders. We need deaf leaders to help our children learn how to live with their handicap. The adult deaf in the United States have much to give, and I for one am anxious to welcome them back into the roles of leadership that have been denied them for far too long.

The Communicative Skills Program Report was filed as follows:

Communicative Skills Program Report

By Terrence J. O'Rourke, National Director

I. Purpose of project: This long-term teaching proposal envisages a nationally administered pilot project to develop effective curricula, sound pedagogic guidelines, avenues of recruitment and dissemination of information, and provisions for administrative controls in the direction, development, and evaluation of a high-quality program in teaching manual communication to rehabilitation counselors and such related personnel as psychologists, social workers, vocational instructors, psychiatrists and others whose field of endeavor involves contact with deaf persons.

Any increase in the type and nature of rehabilitation services available to the deaf client, and the effective utilization of existing services, is directly related to the number of trained personnel who are able to use manual communication, either separately or as an adjunct to speech and speechreading. Workshop after workshop in the field of rehabilitation of the deaf has recognized the need for providing new and expanded services, but there has always been the question of the dearth of trained personnel. It is the basic aim of this project to help alleviate this problem.

Objectives proposed for the project are many and varied. They include:

1. Improving and enriching the communication skills of trained personnel in all areas involved in the rehabilitation and training of deaf people;

2. Increasing the supply of personnel in the field of rehabilitation and ancillary services which would be able to communicate adequately with the deaf client;

3. Suggesting a developmental curriculum and methodology and advising existing programs when requested on the establishment of new classes in manual communication and orientation to deafness. (Existing programs would include colleges and universities such as New York University, DePaul University, the Universities of Pittsburgh, Tennessee, Illinois, Arizona, Oregon State, and others);

4. Participating with other agencies, professional groups and institutions in their efforts to improve their services to the deaf;

5. Developing effective teaching materials and sound pedagogic principles for their utilization;

6. Serving as a national reference source and information center for local

programs, workshops, study groups, institutes and other establishments or individuals seeking guidance on the problem;

7. Establishing minimum requirements for programs, including criteria for the selection of instructors and trainees;

8. Developing a uniform and high-quality course of study, including inquiry into socio-economic, psychological, educational, communicative and other orientative aspects of deafness; principles of finger-spelling, the language of signs; idiomatic and dialectic sign language; the transition to manual English; the simultaneous method; and possibly an introduction to cued speech in some programs;

9. Studying desirable class size for maximum learning potential, duration and frequency of meeting, teaching sites, fees, possibility of college credit-bearing courses, and in this manner set up minimum guidelines for a flexible program structure;

10. Designing methods for evaluating the effectiveness of individual programs, including standardized tests for this purpose, possibly through the use of films and other devices;

11. Experimenting with potential uses of audiovisual material, including TV tapes, as instructional media for the teaching of manual communication and other aspects of the curriculum;

12. Developing means of effecting a more widespread standardization of sign language among the deaf themselves;

13. Exploring the concept of Communication Centers, which would offer classes in public speaking; in language development at various levels for the illiterate, low-verbal and average deaf adult; courses in manual communication for those with normal hearing; and group learning or counseling programs for families with deaf members;

14. Developing a promotional kit on how to establish programs, including organization, availability of area instructors, and possibilities for the use of community resources (a listing of community agencies which might be contacted, such as school boards, adult education agencies, social services, religious organizations and public, private and residential schools).

II. Methodology: Although classes in manual communication have been conducted by a variety of sponsors and under various conditions for many decades, it was not until the 1960's that any formal arrangement was made for teaching this course. In 1962, the District of Columbia Association for the Deaf applied for support from the VRA for such classes to meet the need of rehabilitation, management, medical and other personnel in communicating with deaf people. In the ensuing years, as a consequence of this support, and often independently as well, more and more classes have been formed, more and more people have demonstrated that they were interested in this means of communication and the results have shown that the efforts and costs were worth it. However, as the demand grew, and more information became available

on what was being done in this field throughout the country, a number of things became apparent.

First, was the appalling lack of uniformity of instruction. Each group has been wending its own way and in many cases providing a course that is without plan and perhaps even without purpose. Another factor was that although there are upwards of 100 classes taught annually, no effort has been made to correlate them, nor to utilize them as a means of improving manual communication or as an appropriate testing ground for new theories and new advances in the language of signs.

Teacher selection has been haphazard, criteria, except in certain areas, non-existent. Even Captioned Films-Media Services which does have filmed material that could be used for teaching, has not yet come up with ways that will permit the use of these films by people who need them most, the hearing people who are trying to learn.

Books and other materials that are used to teach sign language vary not only in use, but also in content so that there is truly no uniform agreement as to which signs are correct and no means are available to analyze the results of ongoing classes with a view toward improving instruction. It is clearly apparent that if maximum benefit is to be obtained from all this expenditure of time and money, something must be done to harness these efforts into a concerted effort.

Aside from the obvious advantage of ease of communication between counselor and client, doctor and patient, supervisor and employee, there have been demonstrated needs also for recruiting more people to serve as interpreters, the first step being teaching them the language of signs. Parents are also becoming increasingly aware that their children can benefit through this medium. More books are being written on the subject; more thought is being given to improving the language itself.

In addition, increased requests for support from the Rehabilitation Services Administration has resulted in an inordinate amount of paper work, not only for RSA, but also for the NAD which is frequently called upon to assist in preparing applications for support of these classes.

Because of the many factors involved, it seemed advantageous to consider a national program in manual communication. Such a program could assist in creating a uniform course of study, improve the general state of the language, provide the necessary direction for research, establish adequate teacher standards, evaluate existing books and pave the way for implementation of the many services that are now denied the deaf individual in both habilitation and rehabilitation because of the communication barrier.

III. Activities to date: The first five months of this initial grant year were largely taken up in the recruitment of the **national director**. Because of the rigorous qualifications that were set down by the grantee, the National Association of the

Deaf, for the selection of the director, and also because the grant year began in September when highly qualified candidates were committed to other employment, selection of the director was not made until January, 1968. The grantee utilized the services of its Executive Board in developing mutually satisfactory criteria and in the actual screening of the applicants for the director's position. The three highest-ranked applicants were interviewed by a committee composed of the Executive Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf, the executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and the executive director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Their selection was subject to approval of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf.

The director assumed his duties on February 1, 1968, and set about orienting himself to the project and setting up office procedures. Budgetary limitations have made it difficult for the director to develop optimum office procedures and handle the many minor details involved in the efficient administration of the program. At present, a part-time secretary is the only additional person involved with the project.

The director, with the aid and advice of various knowledgeable people within the organization and the field of deafness in general and adhering to the general criteria set forth in the original grant proposal, selected a nine-man advisory board as the first step in refining the direction and objectives of the project. The advisory board is composed of representatives of various disciplines which must be taken into consideration in the development of the project. A geographical criteria (one member from each RSA region) was also applied. The members of the advisory board and the regions they represent are: Mr. John Spellman (I); Mr. Victor H. Galloway (II); Mr. Fred P. Yates, Jr. (III); Reverend Edward Davis (IV); Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes (V); Mr. Robert Lauritsen (VI); Mrs. Virginia Boles (VII); Dr. Jerome Alpiner (VIII); and Mr. George O. Attletweed, Jr. (IX). This board held its first meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, April 17-20. Guidelines and criteria that were generated from this meeting will be prepared for national distribution.

In order to launch a national program, it was deemed necessary that the director accept invitations to participate in various conferences and workshops. These conferences and workshops were utilized as a means for the director to explain the project and to establish contacts which would facilitate the swift implementation of pilot classes in each of the RSA regions.

As previously mentioned, the need for personnel trained in manual communication in all stages of rehabilitation and ancillary services was made obvious time and again by workshop participants. The major activities are outlined below, many of which included side trips for the purpose of gathering and/or disseminating

information and laying the groundwork for site and teacher selection.

The director attended the National Conference on Mental Health Services for Deaf People in Houston, Texas, in February which afforded the opportunity to establish contact with many professional people interested in this and other peripheral areas of the rehabilitation of the deaf. Here, again, the need for trained personnel able to communicate manually was brought forth as one of the main factors hindering the development of mental health services for deaf people. Much interest was expressed by professional and rehabilitation personnel in this project.

A site visit to Little Rock, Arkansas, was made on the return trip from Houston. The demand for training in manual communication is quite apparent from the fact that over 100 persons had enrolled in a course that had previously been sponsored by the Arkansas Association for the Deaf. There was evident need, however, to train teachers and work out procedures whereby a continuing program may be set up under state or local funding. The director also made a site visit to Atlanta the following week. Similar problems were found to exist there.

The director had the opportunity to consult with Dr. Pierre Gorman of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, London, in connection with the "Systematic Sign Language" developed by Sir Richard Paget, and after his death, Lady Paget and Dr. Gorman. Although probably unfeasible as a replacement for the American system of manual communication, the "Systematic Sign Language" showed immense possibility as an Esperanto or international sign language.

In March the director attended the Media Workshop in Knoxville, Tennessee, (University of Tennessee). In addition to the meeting and discussing the program with professional personnel, the director had a chance to do a preliminary evaluation of the potential use of the various audiovisual media in the development of curricula for manual communication classes. The director also consulted at length with William Woodrick and Glenn Lloyd of the University of Tennessee in regard to the orientation to deafness program at the University and as a follow-up to a previous workshop at Knoxville (August 1967) which attempted to develop new signs for use by rehabilitation counselors with the low-verbal deaf clients.

Later in March, the director made site evaluation trips to Cleveland and Chicago and attended the eighth annual Community Education Conference in Flint, Michigan. The Community Education Conference provided exposure to adult education leaders from across the nation, and the opportunity to study a model community education program. In addition, the director visited the Language for Deaf Children through Parent Education project at Flint.

Also in March, the director met for three days in Washington, D. C., with Mr. Rex Lowman, associate professor of economics and director of the orientation for

New Teachers program at Gallaudet College, and Mr. Harold Domich, associate professor of history. Mr. Lowman and Mr. Domich, by virtue of their association with the Orientation for New Teachers program at Gallaudet, were selected to consult with the director on the preparation of a basic course in manual communication and to advise the director on teacher-training procedures. The meeting resulted in a preliminary revision of the manual communication text, **Say it with Hands**, by Lou Fant, Jr., (with permission of the author). The main objective of the meeting was standardization of teacher instruction and the production of a manual to be used by teachers of this text.

In April, the director attended the Workshop on the Multiply Handicapped Deaf in New Orleans, Louisiana. Here, too, the need for more personnel trained in manual communication was stressed by workshop participants. Following this meeting, the director attended the annual convention of the Texas Society of the Interpreters for the Deaf in Irving, Texas, where he had an opportunity to speak to the group and to interview individuals who expressed an interest in teaching a pilot class or helping in other ways. Preliminary plans were discussed with certain individuals in connection with the production of a 13-week educational TV course in manual communication in the Dallas-Fort Worth area which might serve as a model for national distribution.

Following the Irving meeting, the director spent two days at the Midwest Regional Media Center at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln for a conference with the center staff in regard to the development of a multi-media approach to instruction in manual communication. Tentative plans were made for the development of a set of 600 transparency masters for overhead projectors that could be used by teachers of manual communication. Plans were also discussed for the future involvement and cooperation of the regional media centers in the project.

All this laid the groundwork for the previously mentioned advisory board meeting at St. Louis. At this meeting, guidelines and criteria for teacher and site selection were discussed. The direction of the project was more firmly established and immediate goals were mapped, with continued reference to the overall objectives of the project. Nine of the eleven pilot class sites were selected. Sites in Regions I and III have yet to be determined, but all eleven pilot classes will be implemented in September, the problem being not one of the lack of possible sites, but of a need so great that it cannot be adequately met by this number of classes.

IV. Plans for the next period: Due to the short period of time that professional activities have been conducted toward the purpose of this grant, the next period will proceed to further expand the development of curricula and pilot classes as the means of coordinating manual communication classes on a national scale. The major activities of the immediate months

ahead will be a workshop-type meeting to train teachers selected for the pilot classes, and the implementation of these classes. Because of the limited number of pilot classes, the instructors of these classes will be burdened with the additional responsibility of serving as coordinators of manual communication classes within their area. It is, therefore, essential that these individuals have a full understanding of the objectives of the project and are trained to make optimum use of materials provided for these classes.

The volume of mail that has been received by the office in the short time since its inception, most of which contains requests for aid and/or materials, shows that a tremendous job lies ahead and that we have only scratched the surface. National publicity would probably result in such a deluge of requests that the office would find it impossible to meet them.

One of the more obvious voids in existing programs is the lack of **adequate** instructional materials. The several books that have been used as texts in manual communication classes, with the exception of that by Fant, were designed more as dictionaries or reference books rather than classroom texts. Even then, it has been obvious that a book is perhaps the least feasible medium for instruction in manual communication. Because manual communication lends itself naturally to the visual media, there is a great need for exploration and utilization of this field in developing the optimum curricula. To this end, the director will be working on a separate proposal which will be submitted to Captioned Films-Media Services and RSA in the hope of obtaining additional personnel and funds for the development of materials.

Another great problem in the coordination of classes in manual communication is the fact that they spring up almost spontaneously to meet the ever present need. This, however, retards standardization and, more often than not, impairs the development of quality programs. There seems to be no question that the great majority of those involved in teaching manual communication are desirous of standardization and quality, but are not sure where to turn. For this reason, it would be advantageous to develop a questionnaire that will help the project staff to obtain information on all existing programs in manual communication. Distribution of this questionnaire would be handled on a regional basis, with national backing, and would serve the two-fold purpose of informing the project staff of what has been done, and the many teachers of manual communication what is being done by us. This will help to establish a line of communication that would be vital in achieving the long-range objectives of the program.

It is also necessary to provide guidelines for local funding of programs in manual communication. There are many sources being utilized at present, including adult education, church, state division of rehabilitation, Easter Seal, community college, university and privately sponsored

classes. A collection of information and data on these existing programs will better aid us in expediting the phase-out of classes once they have been seeded by this project and will make it possible to aid many more classes at a minimal cost. Local conditions must be taken into consideration when determining the optimum method of local funding. While it may be possible to utilize adult education programs in one area, it may be unfeasible in another.

The basic course in manual communication, proposed by the advisory board, should be packaged. In this way, any individual or group seeking assistance would be provided with a standard course that would still allow for teacher flexibility, but would greatly facilitate the goal of standardization and meet the needs of various professionals in the field who come into contact with the deaf. Once this basic course has been fully developed, including the orientation aspect, intermediate and advanced courses which are consistent in design and structure can be developed which will bring the trainee to the optimum level of skill.

The pilot classes have been selected in such a way as to give the project staff experience in coping with the various problems related to developing meaningful manual communication courses for various individuals and in various settings. The most promising pilot class, however, from the perspective of ultimate goals will probably be that which is to be implemented at Denver University for the training of audiologists and speech pathologists. This has long been an untapped field. The criteria for such training within the speech and hearing clinic setting is that it will allow the clinic staff to then provide services to the adult deaf of the community.

The project has been known by various titles: The NAD Sign Language Project; the NAD Manual Communication Program, etc. The original proposal, however, envisages much more than manual communication or the sign language; it covers total communication. If the project grows as anticipated, such a confining title would have to be changed. The advisory board, aware of this, renamed the project the NAD Communicative Skills Program.

Finally, the director has established correspondence with many of the ongoing programs related to teaching and developing manual communication, such as the programs for training teachers at Gallaudet, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the University of Tennessee, New York University and elsewhere, including such research and development projects as are being done at Gallaudet and the previously mentioned RSA-sponsored Knoxville workshop. It is obvious that this project is being looked to for leadership and the coordination of efforts in all phases of the development and teaching of manual communication. Through careful development and expansion of the project this great need can finally be met.

This training program was made possible by Training Grant No. 698-T-68 from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

The Report from the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf was filed as follows:

Report from the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

By Albert T. Pimentel, Executive Director

While no official committee exists to make this report mandatory, it was thought that the unique cooperative arrangement entered into by the RID and the NAD since the last convention makes a report to the NAD membership advisable.

To clarify a vital point at the outset, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf is in no sense under the management of the NAD. Both organizations are distinctly separate entities. The executive director of the RID was appointed by the RID executive board. The fact that the executive director also happens to be an NAD board member has no bearing on the RID position.

At present, the NAD holds the grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration which funds the RID program. Out of these funds certain services are purchased from the NAD which enables the RID to carry out its objectives. In addition to the executive director, the grant provides for an administrative assistant and a secretary. The above three positions constitute the full-time RID staff. By virtue of being a grantee, the NAD automatically is the fiscal manager of the project. Technically, this puts these three RID positions on the NAD payroll. As outlined in the grant award, however, professional management of the project is clearly the RID's responsibility.

The above covers the mechanics of the NAD-RID relationship. Now to explain the objectives of the RID grant and the means by which we are attempting to reach these objectives. In brief, the grant aims to fully professionalize interpreters for the deaf. We are attempting to develop formal professional means of recruiting, training, evaluating and certifying interpreters. Some parts of our country do have a number of skilled interpreters. Formal evaluation and certification would result in professional recognition of these people and their skills. Of even greater importance, having interpreting recognized as the professional service will enhance its utilization in places now reluctant to admit this necessary service. In another vein, there are individuals now interpreting who lack certain skills and frequently are unaware of their deficiencies to the detriment of the people they attempt to serve. A professional evaluation program would similarly help these individuals by identifying specific deficiencies in their professional performance.

With the rapid growth of opportunities for deaf people in recent years, and with further programs anticipated in the im-

mediate years to come, there has been a corresponding increase in the use of and demand for interpreters. Thus, more professional interpreters are increasingly being involved in 1) vocational training programs, 2) community service programs, 3) local, regional and national conferences, 4) adult education on the community and formal college levels, 5) legal functions, 6) mental health projects and 7) religious programs. These are only the major areas where interpreters are in demand. Many other situations and requests for interpreters continue to come to our attention.

It should be obvious that any comprehensive program of national scope would be beyond the current personnel and present resources of our RID office. In order to organize for a national effort in upgrading and expanding the services of interpreters we are in the process of establishing RID chapters in states and large metropolitan areas. Because deaf people are to benefit from these improved interpreter resources eventually, we believe that it is logical to work with the state associations of the deaf in developing such chapters. We have taken advantage of the ready contacts that state associations possess. We hope to continually involve other state associations of the deaf as we progress in this type of development. Moreover, it is deaf people themselves who are the best judges of an interpreter's competencies or lack of qualifications. Their services are thus vital in the evaluation of interpreters which will be a vital activity of all RID chapters. RID chapters will hopefully become involved in recruitment and in-service training activities. These and many other basic needs of interpreters are beyond the scope of a national office to accomplish alone.

The initial efforts of chapter organization and stimulation of interest among interpreters are being conducted through one-day conferences in key cities as time, funds and resources on the local level permit. We will have conducted approximately 10 such field visits by the time this report is distributed.

Currently being worked out is a formal agreement with a major university to develop a curriculum for training interpreters on the college level. In this avenue of development lies our greatest potential and our best means of achieving the objective of interpreting being recognized as a professional activity. From such a curriculum we hope to obtain specific information as to the type of personal characteristics, categories and course content that are essential for developing a professional interpreter. Once the above task is accomplished we will be able to move rapidly in establishing certification procedures. Formal examinations will then have a focal point of reference in specific course content and specific areas of skills.

Such a curriculum also will be of professional value to current interpreters who may not require a training program. Upon receiving applications for professional certification in the future, we then

will be able to refer the applicant to specific material to review before administering an examination culminating in formal certification. Specific procedures instituted will be determined by the membership in the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. It is predicted that a general membership category will be established. As formal professional categories are established, within the RID, examinations will be required for certification. This will also hold for general RID members wishing to be professionally certified. To a large degree, we have little choice in this matter. Continued support by the government is based on progress toward a definite program of professional organization based on formal certification procedures.

To some of you this report may seem rather remote from the many immediate areas of need in the lives of deaf Americans. In many respects this may be true. However, in many areas of need too frequently we tend to take up projects that can be accomplished with immediate dispatch, foregoing some of the potentially beneficial areas because development and results require a more lengthy period of involvement. The availability of a professional body of interpreters for the deaf, we believe, will be an investment yielding significant dividends for more deaf people in the future.

We would not want to conclude this report without extending the sincere appreciation of the RID to the NAD membership for making this important work possible. We look for your continued support, both as individuals and as member associations of the NAD. Your suggestions and inquiries are most welcome.

The Teletypes for the Deaf Distribution Committee Report was filed as follows:

Teletypes for the Deaf Distribution Committee Report

By Jess M. Smith

Teletypes for the Deaf Distribution Committee, formed in February 1968, is a cooperative endeavor between the National Association of the Deaf and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, through its Oral Deaf Adults Section. The essential function of this committee is to pick up, store, recondition and distribute used teletypewriters acquired from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company through a contract with the Volta Bureau.

Other objectives include acquisition of additional teletypewriters from Western Union, RCA Communication Corporation of America, and other sources; compilation and maintenance of nationwide listing of teletype recipients and their telephone numbers. The committee is non-profit in nature and seeks to keep reconditioning and other costs to a minimum.

The agreement with AT&T calls for acquisition of a maximum of 200 teletypewriters from various Western Electric storage points over the nation. AT&T is released from all obligations connected with the machines. Recipients must sign

affidavits which stipulate that machines will not be used for commercial transmission of messages.

In order to assure maximum utilization of teletypewriters now available, the TDDC insists that applicants first purchase Phonotypes, the designation of the terminal unit which makes possible the conversion of teletypewriter signals to tones compatible with voice transmission over regular telephone lines. These Phonotypes are produced by Allied Communications Corporation—an organization formed by the inventor of the terminal unit and two other deaf men.

Teletypewriters are made available without cost except for the charges for reconditioning and distribution. This charge varies from \$15.00 to \$25.00 depending on the location and transportation variable. A nominal charge of about \$2.00 per year is made for listing services. The Phonotype itself sells for \$199.50 plus shipping charges.

Installation of a telephone (if a teletypewriter recipient has none) costs around \$10.00. The relay used to activate a flashing light costs \$1.00 over the monthly rate for telephone service. The teletypewriter-Phonotype setup requires no other equipment.

An article in the May 1968 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN gives the background of the teletypewriter-Phonotype system. Descriptive flyers are available in the exhibit area at this convention. Demonstration of the system is also provided for those not familiar with the setup. It should be pointed out that an ordinary telephone is used. When a call is received or made, the handset is placed into a special Phonotype cradle. A monitor light indicates a busy or ringing signal. All that remains to be done (assuming there is a direct dialing connection) is for the communicating parties to type out their messages. For local calls, typing speed is not so important. For long distance calls, both speed and style are handy in keeping tolls down. The teletypewriters (at least most of the models) can be operated at 60 words per minute. If a tape perforating device is used, messages can be pretaped and run at a rate of 150 words per minute. Those who have become familiar with the teletypewriters can readily appreciate the economy contrasted with the "10-12 words per minute" attributed to other telephonic devices which flash one letter at a time on a screen. The teletypewriter system has the advantage of a printed record of one's messages.

As of May 15, 1968, a total of 170 teletypewriters of various models and in a wide range of condition, had been picked up by TDDC representatives.

Co-chairmen of the TDDC are Dr. H. Latham Breunig of the Oral Deaf Adults Section of the Alexander Graham Bell Association of the Deaf and Jess M. Smith, representing the National Association of the Deaf. Their efforts are facilitated by the residence of both in Indianapolis.

The Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee Report was filed as follows:

Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee Report

By Harold Ramger

The chairman of this committee has been involved in two major projects directly encompassing the areas of rehabilitation and welfare. While each project has been local in nature, one already has achieved nationwide recognition and the other, it is hoped, will provide valuable information and guidance for similar projects in other states.

In 1963, the chairman called together a group of prominent adults in the San Francisco Bay area for the purpose of establishing a state association sponsored counseling and guidance center for the deaf. Included in this gathering were: Mr. Emil Ladner, the Reverend Roger Pickering, the Reverend Clark Bailey, Monsignor Michael O'Brien, Mr. Ralph Jordan, Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson and several hearing individuals not known in our deaf circles.

From this initial committee a board of directors was set up. Rev. Pickering was elected board chairman, Mr. Jordan was elected executive secretary, Mr. Ladner was elected treasurer and Mr. Ramger was elected secretary. The name selected for the center is "The East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf."

While similar agencies, notably the Wichita center under Roger Falberg, had previously been established, they had all been sponsored by organizations of hearing people and it is believed that the East Bay agency is, and remains, the first of its kind established under the sponsorship of a Cooperating Member association of the NAD.

Shortly after establishment, state and Federal tax exemptions were obtained with the help of a lawyer-member of the board. No difficulty was encountered in obtaining the exemptions. Our next step was to apply to the local United Crusade for financial support and this proved to be much more frustrating. The San Francisco Hearing Society obtains financial support from the United Crusade and the United Crusade representatives had the impression that our agency would offer services duplicating what was available at the San Francisco Hearing Society. Actually the services offered by the San Francisco Hearing Society are quite different from those we intended to provide. We hoped to work more with the manual deaf in the areas of vocational and personal adjustment and personal welfare. These areas represented needs that heretofore had not been met in our area.

The problem was finally resolved when the United Crusade established a new prerequisite for membership; that applying organizations must have a full-time director for at least one year prior to application.

In spite of this setback, the agency continues to serve the deaf individual in the Bay Area, operating with donated funds and volunteer labor. Appeals for financial

aid are regularly sent out to the members of the CAD and generally the response is very generous. Very recently the agency sponsored a one-day workshop for interpreters for the deaf in Northern California. Attendance was over 70 and Mr. Albert Pimentel flew out from Washington, D.C., to be with us. The success of this workshop can be testified to by the fact that it has resulted in a movement to establish a northern California chapter of the RID. This workshop was conducted without outside funds and the success is due in a large part to the untiring efforts of Mr. Leo Jacobs, workshop chairman. Mr. Jacobs will be here Wednesday and you may borrow a copy of the workshop proceedings by contacting him.

Constant knocking on doors and persistent search for sources of financial help may be about to pay off. On May 9, 1968, several members of our board attended another meeting with representatives of the United Crusade. However, this time we also had representatives from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the State of California, and the San Francisco Hearing Society. At this writing nothing is definite, but a tentative agreement was made that the agency would reapply for United Crusade funds with the San Francisco Hearing Society acting as financial agent, providing that an arrangement can be worked out which will be acceptable to the boards of both the San Francisco Hearing Society and the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency. Our main concern regarding this arrangement is that our agency be allowed to maintain its identity. If things work out as hoped we will set our sights on approximately \$5,000 from the United Crusade and if this is secured, we have high hopes of obtaining \$45,000 matching Federal funds, annually for a period of three years. The cooperation of the San Francisco Hearing Society as fiscal agent is necessary to meet the United Crusade requirement of a full-time director for one year prior to application.

Funding to this extent would enable our agency to hire a full-time director, full-time secretary, interpreters and case workers. We are quite confident that once we are operating on this scale, momentum will carry us along and enable us to maintain operations past the three years when the Federal grant will expire.

Too much praise can not be given to Mr. Jordan who has given freely of his time in the capacity of executive director, Rev. Pickering who until recently was chairman of the board and Mr. Ladner. Mr. Robert Miller recently joined the board and is now first vice president. Without the help of these men, our agency would not exist today.

The second project which I will now describe is a book entitled, "The Deaf at Work." In 1965, it was felt that there was a need for publicity regarding the abilities and skills of deaf workers as well as the success of our state schools in turning out productive workers. Mr.

Kenneth Norton of Concord, California, came up with the idea of publishing a book containing pictures of deaf individuals at work. The project was adopted and financial support was obtained from the California Association of the Deaf with Mr. Norton chairman of the project. The decision was made to focus the book on graduates from the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley and the California School for the Deaf at Riverside. Mr. Norton obtained a mailing list of graduates and former students from both schools and sent out a mail appeal for pictures showing the individual at work. Also included was a simple questionnaire with such questions as home ownership, car ownership, marital status, etc.

The initial response was rather poor and after several months a second round of letters was sent out to each name on the mailing list who had failed to respond to the first letter. Results from the second round were much more satisfactory although some difficulty was encountered in obtaining the correct type of picture.

Permission was obtained to have the book printed in the offset shop of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley and a tremendous amount of assistance was volunteered by Mr. John Galvan and Mr. Daniel Lynch, printing instructors at the school. Captions were written for each picture by Mr. Eric Malzkahn and Mr. Kenneth Shaffer. The cover was drawn by Mr. Charles Corey and the format was prepared by Mr. Norton with the help of Mr. Galvan.

Three thousand copies of the book were printed. Of these, 1,000 were donated to the school in appreciation for the help we received in the task of printing and 1,000 were sold to the state department of vocational rehabilitation. It is our understanding that the copies sold to the department of vocational rehabilitation will be distributed to personnel officers in the larger industries throughout the state.

Of the remaining 1,000 copies, they were sent to colleges and universities, vocational rehabilitation counselors in several states, prominent national leaders of the deaf and to each California state senator and assemblyman. A personally typed letter was included with the copies sent to these senators and assemblymen. The remaining copies are being sold at \$2.00 per copy.

Response has been nationwide and very rewarding. The current president of the California Association of the Deaf, Mr. Richard Babb, has received letters of praise from countless senators and assemblymen. We have also been commended by quite a few individuals and colleges.

At the present time we have only 156 copies of the book left and I have brought them with me. They are for sale and I sincerely hope that each Representative here at the convention will purchase a copy to take home to his state association. We would like very much to give out copies free to each Representative, but we feel that since we are selling them to the members of the CAD, and the

CAD furnished financial support, it would not be quite fair to distribute them free of charge to members of other state organizations.

As the question of cost, total expense to the California Association of the Deaf amounted to slightly over \$1,000. We have taken in over \$900 in sales so far and it is expected that by the time the remaining copies have been sold, we will have recouped our entire investment. As you can see, this has been an extremely successful project both in financial terms and publicity.

In closing this report I want to express my sincere appreciation to all who helped make "The Deaf at Work" such an outstanding success, particularly to Mr. Norton and Mr. Galvan who gave so unselfishly of their time. Without dedicated, willing individuals such as they, projects of this magnitude are not possible.

The Senior Citizens Committee Report was filed as follows:

Report of the Senior Citizens Committee

By W. T. Griffing, Chairman

Truth to tell, since the San Francisco convention the work of this committee has been almost zero! There are several reasons for this: 1) The committee felt that there was very little that could be done on a national level because those who were contacted expressed little interest in a home of this nature. These people said they felt such a thing should be handled by the states or on some regional basis. 2) These same senior citizens expressed the belief that the NAD should do something for them at conventions, such as giving them special prices on the different events; some even went on to say the prices should be cut in half because of their reduced income on retirement. This, then, is something that will have to be handled at Las Vegas, if at all.

Senior citizens in the larger cities can get together for socials and the like but, again, it is not felt that the NAD is the agency to sponsor such. The state associations and the various clubs are in a better position to do this.

I understand some sort of meeting will be held during the Las Vegas convention, so it may be possible to pick up ideas—and enthusiasm—to make this committee the important one it has a right to be.

The International Relations of the Deaf Committee Report was filed as follows:

International Relations of the Deaf Committee Report

By Samuel A. Block, Chairman

The Committee on International Relations was formed in September 1967 when President Sanderson tendered the chairmanship to Samuel A. Block. The initial charge to the committee was:

1. To develop a sound NAD program leading to world leadership in the affairs of the deaf.

2. To develop a sound program that will utilize the knowledge and leadership skills of the NAD in helping deaf people

of the other countries to help themselves to a better life through education and rehabilitation.

The committee as now constituted includes the following members: Mr. Samuel A. Block, chairman; Mr. Mervin Garretson; Dr. Ray L. Jones; Dr. Edna S. Levine; Dr. E. Ross Stuckless; Dr. Boyce R. Williams.

In December 1967, President Sanderson requested the committee to undertake the following specific task: to investigate the feasibility of the establishment of a project to develop an international language of signs, this project to be sponsored by the NAD in cooperation with the World Federation of the Deaf and to be carried out by a working committee to be established under UN auspices.

The members of the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the proposed project is highly desirable in that its successful execution would fill a basic international need. The committee also feels that such a project should be begun at the earliest possible date. As stated by Dr. Jones, the language of signs has not really been formalized in our country (or in others) and is in a state of flux. Hence, the present would be a most opportune time to develop at least a working vocabulary of universal signs for everyday use.

The only known system of international signs actually in existence now is the limited one devised by Mr. Dragoljub Vukotic and Dr. Cesare Magarotto, president and secretary-general, respectively, of the WFD. This limited system now consists of some 300 signs intended mainly for use at international meetings of the deaf. Only a few of these signs appear to be suited for day-to-day use by the deaf of all countries. There is now in process of development 1) a comprehensive dictionary of signs used in the world and 2) basic language of signs in which every word would have a sign (Gorman-Paget). While without question these two projects when completed will be extremely useful in the development of an everyday international sign language system, it does not appear at this stage that either in itself is the solution to the problem.

The committee, however, recognizes the immensity of the proposed project and that its very magnitude raises serious questions of its feasibility which can be answered only by persons specially qualified in the field of linguistics and communication. Dr. Stuckless points out that there appear to be three major phases in the development of an effective international system of signs: 1) linguistic organization of the language, 2) development of the content of this language and 3) dissemination of information and adoption of the system by deaf people throughout the world. The first two phases would require considerable research by experts, but, in the opinion of the committee would be the least difficult to complete. The effectiveness of the third phase would depend, in the last analysis, on the extent of acceptance of the new language in the several countries. Factors in such accept-

ance would be the degree of cooperation supplied by the major organizations of the deaf in each country as well as the general educational levels of the deaf in each. It would appear therefore, that the project, if it is to be successful, must be planned and carried out on a truly international basis with as many countries as possible actively represented in it and with no single country attempting to dominate it. The role of the NAD, therefore, should not be that of sponsor, but rather that of organizer and intermediary.

Due to lack of time, the committee has not yet been able to develop the information on which to base a statement on the feasibility of the proposed project, however desirable it may be. Such information would have to be obtained from established authorities in the field after they in turn had evaluated the problem. Since the life of this committee will terminate with the inauguration of a new administration after the convention in June 1968, the acquisition of the necessary information will have to be left to any new committee that is formed. To that end, an appropriate resolution has been prepared and attached to this report for submission to the convention.

In addition, there is attached a second resolution relating to the participation of the NAD in the formation of a proposed Pan American Association of the Deaf. This question had come up several years ago, but could not be pursued to a satisfactory conclusion due to a combination of inadequate communication with other countries involved and lack of interest and support by established Federal and international organizations. This question has now been raised again by the Confederation of Deaf Mutes of Argentina.

Resolution

International Sign Language

Whereas there is a great need for an international sign language to permit the deaf of all countries to communicate effectively with one another, and

Whereas the great advances made in speed and cost of international travel will greatly increase the volume of such travel, in the future so that there will be increasing social and other contacts by the nationals of the several countries, including the deaf members thereof, and

Whereas the National Association of the Deaf is desirous of promoting the social, educational and economic well-being of the deaf throughout the world and is cognizant of the fact that the pursuit of such goals would be greatly simplified by the closing of the communication gap which now exists, then be it

Resolved that the National Association of the Deaf sponsor, jointly with the World Federation of the Deaf, an inquiry into the feasibility of developing a truly international sign language system and, if so indicated, to cooperate fully in the establishment of a project, to be manned by qualified linguists and other experts, under the aegis of an appropriate international or national organization, to develop such a system and to promote its use by the deaf throughout the world.

The Committee on International Relations is hereby authorized to pursue such inquiry and efforts on behalf of the National Association of the Deaf.

Resolution

Pan American Association of the Deaf

Whereas the Argentine Confederation of Deaf Mutes has inquired as to whether the National Association of the Deaf can collaborate in the establishment of a Pan American Association of the Deaf, and,

Whereas previous efforts to form such an association were not successful because of the lack of interest by established governmental and other organizations, and

Whereas there is still a great need for dissemination of information to the deaf of other countries in this hemisphere, designed to raise their social, educational and economic levels, then be it

Resolved that the National Association of the Deaf, through its Committee on International Relations, resume its efforts to establish, in cooperation with all other national organizations of the deaf in this hemisphere, a Pan American Association of the Deaf, dedicated to the advancement of the welfare of the deaf generally and those residing in this hemisphere, specifically.

The Credentials Committee Report was filed as follows:

Credentials Committee Report

The Credentials Committee, Mrs. Alice Beardsley of New York, Mr. Gale Walker, Indiana, and John B. Davis of Illinois, chairman, met yesterday and reviewed the following Representatives, all being in good standing:

Alabama (1): Maude Sinclair
Arizona (1): Robert J. Hughes
Arkansas (1): Marie M. Haggard
California (3): Robert Miller, Donald Nuernberger, Frances Roberts
Colorado (1): John L. Buckmaster
District of Columbia (3): J. Jordan, Gordon M. Harris, Lyle A. Hinks
Florida (2): Lawrence Leitson, Pauline A. Hicks
Georgia (1): J. Horace Taylor
Idaho (1): Robert Jones
Illinois (1): John B. Davis
Indiana (1): Gale F. Walker
Kansas (1): Doris M. Heil
Kentucky (1): Virginia Ward
Louisiana (1): Medford W. Magill
Maryland (1): Alfred Sonnenstrahl
Michigan (2): Durward Young, John Claveau
Minnesota (2): Myrtle N. Allen, Charles Vadnais
Mississippi: Absent (Benton Cox)
Missouri (1): Raymond Atwood
Montana (1): Darwin C. Youngren
Nebraska (1): Berton Leavitt
Nevada (2): John Siders
New York (2): Alice Beardsley, Claude H. Samuelson
North Dakota (1): L. Dwight Rafferty
Ohio (2): Boyd D. Hume, Dick Petkovich
Oklahoma (1): W. T. Griffing
Oregon (1): Mrs. Jean Teets
Pennsylvania (1): Harvey J. Corson
South Carolina: Absent
South Dakota (1): Richard R. Feland

Tennessee (1): Thomas L. Duke
Texas (2): Carl D. Brininstool, Gwendel D. Butler
Utah (1): Dennis R. Platt
Virginia (1): Reverend John W. Stallings, Jr.

Washington (1): Clyde R. Ketchum

Wisconsin (1): Robert Horgen

Total number of Representatives registered—44.

Mr. Dale Van Hemert of Iowa asked to be seated as he asserted that Iowa would certainly become a cooperating member of the NAD at its convention next month. The Credentials Committee rejected his request to be seated but voted to invite Mr. Van Hemert to take part in the convention proceedings of the Council of Representatives, but without the right to vote.

Three cooperating member states without delegates—Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina.

Mr. Allen suggested that Mr. Davis name all accepted Representatives and take no roll call. Jerald Jordan returned as a Representative, having broken his ankle the day before and being hospitalized.

It was pointed out that North Carolina could not be seated because its quota had not been paid. Mr. Schreiber verified this on query by President Sanderson.

President Sanderson then asked if there were any challenges to the seating of any individual Representatives.

Mr. Pimentel questioned the legality of permitting Iowa to have a voice in this Council of Representatives in accordance with the NAD Bylaws. He asked for a ruling by the Law Committee chairman.

President Sanderson stated that the bylaws would govern that specific point. However, bylaws are something that can be changed or amended by action of the assembly in proper order, at the proper time and through proper submission to the Law Committee. He read Article VII, Section 1e which covered this question.

Mr. Ramger drew attention to Article XVI, Section 1c which required a 4/5 vote of the Council to change the bylaws.

Before proceeding any further with the challenged Representative, President Sanderson asked that by general consent the Council of Representatives accept and seat all who were present and had official status as Representatives and who had not been challenged. This would make further action legal.

President Sanderson again emphasized that Iowa was challenged and would not be seated.

On a question by Mr. Block asking if the bylaws allowed a person to have a voice but no vote President Sanderson answered, "No, there was no provision of any kind."

Then on a show of hands, President Sanderson, by general consent, declared all Representatives who had not been challenged to be seated. He mentioned that from then on all actions would be legal and effective.

John B. Davis, chairman of the Credentials Committee, made it clear that they wished to allow Iowa only a voice in the Council of Representatives and no vote.

President Sanderson stated the motion before the Council of Representatives was that it not accept that portion of the Credentials Committee report as it relate to the Iowa situation. Debate followed.

Point of order: Mr. Brininstool asked if it would be necessary to suspend the bylaws to allow Iowa to take part.

President Sanderson answered that he thought to accept the report of the Credentials Committee as written, would make it necessary to suspend the bylaws.

President Sanderson then put Mr. Pimentel's motion not to accept the Credentials Committee report in regard to the Iowa situation up for vote.

Vote was 26 for and 13 against, hence Mr. Pimentel's motion carried.

Iowa's Representative was not seated at that point; however, this vote did not mean he could not be seated. It meant the report was not accepted. If the Council of Representatives desired to do so, it could take action at its pleasure.

Mr. Pettingill took the floor and mentioned that all records were being broken in selling tickets for the Order of the Georges banquet. He warned everyone to get tickets now because they would soon run out. Mr. Ivan Lawrence was to be the banquet speaker. He is the lawyer who handled the famous Christensen adoption case in California. Mr. Pettingill then announced that Malcolm Norwood had been elected Representative from the Georges.

President Sanderson then asked that the report of the Order of the Georges be accepted and Mr. Norwood be seated.

Mr. Gordon Allen moved that Mr. Norwood be officially accepted and seated. (Sonnenstrahl) Carried.

The Law Committee First Convention Report was filed as follows:

Law Committee—First Report

By Gordon L. Allen, Chairman

Your committee recommends that the following amendments to the bylaws be adopted. Some spring from experience of the past two years and some are proposals of the Executive Board or the Home Office.

1. Article II, Section 1a: Delete the last paragraph that reads "In the Home Office shall be conducted all official business of the Association."

Reason: Officers not members of the Home Office staff have to handle some of the official business of the Association and we cannot expect them to travel to Washington to do it.

2. Article II, Section 2a: Delete the entire section and renumber succeeding sections.

Reason: We propose to redefine the duties of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Secretary in later amendments.

3. Article III, Section 2: Add a new

subsection (b) and renumber present (b) to (c).

"Any regular or individual member in good standing desiring to be a candidate for any office to be filled at a convention may announce his or her intentions in the official publication of the Association four months in advance of the convention. Such candidate shall be given preference in the order of nomination but nothing in this subsection shall act to prevent other nominations at the convention."

Reason: It is desired that Cooperating Member associations be informed in advance as to who are running for office and have time to instruct their Representative(s) as to their preference. This subsection has purposely been made permissive rather than mandatory so as to provide flexibility.

4. Article III, Section 5a: Delete entire section and renumber following sections.

Reason: It is not practical now or in the foreseeable future to employ our President or Secretary-Treasurer full time. At the last three conventions this section has been suspended by adopting or amending Article XX at each convention.

5. Article III, Section 8 (compensation of officers): Add a new subsection to read "b. The Executive Board may suspend provisions of this section if circumstances warrant."

Reason: If we are accepted by the United Fund as a participating agency we cannot pay our officers.

6. Article IV, Section 1: Delete present subsection d.

Reason: Not practical.

7. Article IV, Section 1: Add a new subsection "(d) He may with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Honorary Board for the Association."

8. Article IV, Section 1e: Delete entire subsection (e).

Reason: Subsection unnecessary.

9. Article IV, Section 1: Add a new subsection "(e) He shall with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Executive Secretary and if the circumstances warrant an Assistant to the Executive Secretary."

Reason: Same as No. 4 also the Executive Secretary's work load is getting so heavy that an assistant is advisable.

10. Article IV, Section 1: Delete subsection (g).

Reason: Subsection unnecessary.

11. Article IV, Section 1h: Change the word "designate" to "appoint."

Reason: Uniform use of words.

12. Article IV, Section 1j: Change the last sentence to read "In addition to this publication the President shall cause copies of the budget to be mailed . . ."

Reason: He cannot personally do it. The Home Office must.

13. Article IV, Section 1k: Change the last line to read "each member of the Executive Board."

Reason: Uniform use of words.

14. Article IV, Section 3: Delete all of the section and substitute the following:

a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all conventions of the Association and meetings of the Executive Board, and he shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention and the minutes of all Executive Board meetings published in their entirety in the earliest possible issue of the official publication of the Association.

b. He shall have charge of the Invested Funds of the Association and shall buy or sell such securities or real estate as the Council of Representatives or the Executive Board may direct.

c. He shall make a report of such Invested Funds at each convention or as directed by the Executive Board.

d. He shall be bonded.

Reason: An elected financial officer may be necessary to sign certain papers but all other duties except handling the Invested Funds will be handled by the Executive Secretary.

15. Article IV: Add a new Section 4, Duties of the Executive Secretary. "The Executive Secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the Executive Board. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for making recommendations concerning policies and programs to the Executive Board. He shall be responsible for implementing policies approved by the Executive Board and for administering the Executive Board program as the Executive Board shall direct. The Executive Secretary shall have exclusive power, subject to approved policies, to designate, appoint or remove employees of the Home Office and he shall supervise and direct their activities. His compensation shall be determined by the Executive Board.

Reason: Duties of the Executive Secretary need defining.

16. Article V, Section 2 d: Change to read: "It shall have power to appropriate money from the Operating Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. It may appropriate money from the Invested Funds of the Association by a vote of seven of its ten members. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board.

Reason: We have not had an "Endowment Fund" as such since 1956. It is in reality our "Invested Funds." Also a referendum of the entire membership is for all practical purposes an impossibility.

17. Article VI, Section 2b: Delete the words "the next" in the first line and substitute the word "succeeding."

Reason: Hotels are now booking conventions as far as eight years in advance and if we are to get attractive dates for our conventions in the future we will have to decide on our meeting places at least four and possibly six years ahead.

18. Article VIII, Section 1: Change the heading to read "Funds and Indebtedness" and at the end of the subsection add "provided that the Executive Board may by a vote of seven of its ten members obligate the Association for long term obligations for the purchase of Capital Assets."

b. The Operating Fund of the Association shall be the operating fund of the Association.

c. The Invested Funds of the Association shall be such assets of the Association as are invested in stocks, bonds, real estate or other forms of investments.

Reason: It would be impossible for the Association to buy a Home Office building under the restrictions imposed by the present bylaws. Also the Operating Fund and the Invested Funds are nowhere defined in the present bylaws.

19. Article XVI, Section 1d: At the end of this subsection delete the period and add, "providing the Executive Board shall not engage the Association in any activity, business or function inconsistent with the stated purpose of being as outlined in the Preamble to these bylaws and providing the non-profit nature of the Association is preserved."

Reason: This subsection was originally adopted at the last convention at the suggestion of our attorney and this addition is designed to prevent any straying from or subordination of the stated purpose of our Association.

20. Article XX, Section 1: Delete the entire article.

Reason: If preceding amendments are adopted this article is no longer needed.

Your committee has carefully considered the nineteen proposals of Mr. Herbert L. Goodwin as submitted in a paid advertisement in the May 1967 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN and a letter to your chairman. Some have been incorporated in whole or in part in the foregoing amendments. The rest we cannot recommend at this time.

We have also considered proposals for a President-elect and for automatic succession to the Executive Board by the retiring President. We do not recommend their adoption at this time.

This report was filed with a few minor typographical errors being changed. Mr. Allen reported that the Law Committee would meet at 8:00 a.m. in the Silver Room on Wednesday. He also stated that the convention would vote on this report on Friday.

Mr. Pettingill asked President Sanderson the correct procedure when a law or bill is proposed and the committee rejects it—when and how could the Representatives disagree with them?

President Sanderson explained that when someone wanted to object to something or follow up one of his favorite bills, or he had an ax to grind, he could bring the matter to the floor by addressing the President and explaining that he sent a bill to a committee but that the committee didn't act on it and if that committee did not act on it and he felt it was not right for them to override it, he could ask permission to bring it to the floor for action over the Law Committee's lack of desire or unfavorable motion, or anything for action the Representatives wanted.

President Sanderson read Bills 11, 12, 13 and 14. (See appendix.)

It was reported that for voting purposes the Council of Representatives had 44 state Representatives, 1 "Georges Representative," and 9 Board members—a total of 54 official votes.

President Sanderson then introduced the keynote speaker of the day, Dr. Thomas Behrens, director of Kendall School for the Deaf. He spoke on the role of the state in education of the deaf.

Mr. Schreiber took the floor and announced that 1) the NAD and the hotel would not be responsible for accidents due to the severe heat, 2) that Tour No. 1 would leave from the front entrance and Tour No. 2 would leave from the back of building 3.

Meeting recessed at 12:00 noon for lunch.

FOURTH SESSION

Minutes of the Council of Representatives Tuesday, June 18, 1968

President Sanderson convened the meeting at 1:25 p.m. He introduced the keynote speaker, Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communications Disorders Branch, Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA). The text of Dr. Williams' speech was as follows:

I think before I begin, I want to introduce you to a very important change in government. For many years you have complained about the Federal office—we have made big improvements; you complained about the appearance of the people and their color and different things like that. Now we have beauty and brains both—Mrs. Edna Adler. If you see me a more relaxed person, she does the work now so I can listen to that bad word, vacation.

Just before I began, our President advised me he wanted a copy of my remarks this afternoon. I am speaking off the cuff. This is a very significant year vocational rehabilitationwise. In the past ten years we have seen increasing momentum in vocational rehabilitation, but up until this year in proportion it has been only a beginning, and in that same phrase I want to caution you people, you people who are the life blood for deaf people over America, to keep alert, be on your toes, improve your working relationships with your state vocational rehabilitation agencies. Very significant changes have been made in the vocational rehabilitation act known as the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968. I may be a little premature with that statement because I've been away from Washington for a few weeks and the Senate may not as yet have acted on our new amendment, but that's just a question of time. If not now, it will be two or three weeks. So we are fairly assured that what I will explain to you will become the law of the land.

Now in my judgment, the most significant change is in who are eligible for vocational rehabilitation. The new amendment will remove the requirement for disability and change it to disadvantaged. Any disadvantaged person may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services. That

means all of the culturally deprived people, all of the undereducated, all of the racial and religious groups that for some reason do not reach their full capacity to function economically. Now there's a reason for that. The basic reason for that change is in a real sense very flattering to vocational rehabilitation. With characteristic lack of modesty the reason is because we are good, that's why. Vocational rehabilitation is good. The Congress and top administration people through the years have seen it growing under Mary Switzer's dynamic leadership. It has become a very significant force in our whole national structure. Well if it's good for the handicapped, if it's good for the disabled, why is it not good for the poor people, for the underprivileged people, why not? That's the basis for the change. Now why I'm cautioning you to work closely with your state agencies, directors, with their staff, stay on your toes, with people you know, is so that a small group like the deaf does not lose its visibility. We must become more and more visible or all our needs will be lost in the huge explosion of the demand that is coming. We will talk more about that at the workshop Thursday afternoon at 1:30 in the Silver Room. We will have a number of people from our state agencies sharing the reasons of discussing these things, we will try to have a brainstorming session where you can ask questions and we will try to answer them and get the feeling of what they can do and how you can help which is vital.

The second big change is the permission to build new buildings under our authorization. The money for new buildings and vocational rehabilitation facilities will come from Section 2 of our law. That is the big money section that pays for case services which many of you have had. There is a safeguard in the language of the law to see that any state does not divert too much to building. It is limited to 10%. The formula to follow in that is the same for hospitals—the Hill-Burton formula.

A third very important charge could mean so much to deaf people and could break the quick plateau that a deaf person reaches. You know, very many deaf people, bright people, go to a job and never move up, for different reasons. We can overcome that. Through this new authorization which will be to establish training programs in industry right in a factory or shop or office, not in schools. We will use schools, but also in industry. The significance of that, I do not know. That will come. The new law, like any law, is a skeleton, a framework.

A law must be developed. The Congress may say what it wants, it's not completed—we must use our thinking, creative thinking to make that law reach its potential. The fourth very important thing to deaf people is a provision to allow our many brilliant deaf dropouts to recoup and get back into the professional stream. Also important is a provision to allow them to get into it from the start. Many have dropped out and 10 or 15 years later regret that. Attention will be given

to making careers for disabled persons in the vocational rehabilitation service.

A fifth very important development is that a very, very significant thing to deaf people is the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to families. Often we have a deaf person who needs help, but he must go a distance for the help and training and leave the family at home. That's a bad situation. Under the new law the family can be brought with the client or we can train the family how to work better with that person. Many new aspects can be developed and will be.

A sixth very important development is a followup service. We have always had a followup of sorts, but no real substance. Our law has required that when a person is working—closed—rehabilitated. A very severely handicapped person needs more than that. What has happened is that many of our better counselors continued to help him along after the case closed. The counselor and state do not get any credit for that under the current law. With the amendment that will be fully covered and financed. Where there is money, that means a better quality of followup service.

The seventh basic point, vocational rehabilitation facilities and sheltered workshops are now brought together in the same definition. That means that in the future we will be able to do this. Federal money can be used to support the initial staff in workshops as well as rehabilitation facilities under the existing law that was limited to 12 months in a facility. The amendment will change that to four years and five months for both. So that means the states can move better and faster and do things quicker because they have more time to develop understanding in their communities of what that facility will do and get support from different public services and professional workers to train clients for that service.

Finally, there are many other changes all of which are good and all of which expand the dollar support, the dollar authorization. We will have much more money to do much more and to do it better. Your responsibilities increase, too. You must develop stronger ties with your state office divisions of vocational rehabilitation.

President Sanderson stated that any questions would be answered at the workshop on Thursday afternoon. He also mentioned there would be another workshop on Community Services for the Deaf with Roger Falberg and Tom Coleman presiding. He went on to say, "The NAD Committee on Community Services has been working closely in trying to develop some services through existing hearing and speech agencies because we cannot establish new agencies in every city throughout the country. On the other hand, the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies (NAHSA) centers are already established and we are trying to work with them in obtaining cooperative services, so that deaf people can get what they need and not what hearing people think they need—in other

words, practical services. There is a workshop on this beginning now and it would be a good idea if most of those present would go up there and see what is going on so that we can bring back home some idea of what is possible, what can and cannot be done through own local agencies. It is our responsibility to get all we can get out of this workshop."

President Sanderson explained that while official state Representatives to the NAD would have to remain, others could go. The session continued with the business at hand.

President Sanderson read Bills 15, 16 and 17, and referred them to specific committees. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Albert Berke next presented the Report of the Committee to Investigate the Advisability of an Extra Income Tax Exemption for Handicapped Persons as revised and corrected. This report was filed as follows:

Report of the Committee to Investigate the Advisability of an Extra Income Tax Exemption for Handicapped Persons

By Robert R. Davila, Vice Chairman and Albert Berke, Chairman

I. Background—As a result of legislative action at the San Francisco convention in July 1966, President Robert G. Sanderson appointed Albert Berke and, subsequently, Robert R. Davila, to serve as chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of a committee to "investigate the advisability of an extra income tax exemption for handicapped persons." The committee was specifically charged with the task of making a survey of the sentiments of the deaf citizenry in regard to the question.

II. Procedure—Planning for this survey was made on the premise that the only possible way to conduct it would be by asking for the cooperation and assistance of all state associations.

Accordingly, letters with a sample questionnaire prepared by the committee were sent by the Home Office in April 1967 to all member organizations. A request was made that state committees be formed and that chairmen be appointed. Although suggestions were made as to how to conduct the survey, it was emphasized that each state was free to determine its own survey practices. Emphasis was also given to the suggestion that every attempt be made to reach "as many of the deaf in the state as possible."

Initially, replies were received from practically all the state associations which had expressed a desire to cooperate. After a lapse of nearly half a year, followup letters were sent reminding state associations that their reports were due. Replies that did come in were analyzed and preserved for the preparation of this final report.

III. Problems—

A. Enormity of the task: The attempt to conduct a survey among the deaf population without professional and financial assistance, and through other parties not

in full grasp of the situation, presented severe limitations.

B. Lack of guidelines: Reports on the previous survey of this question by an NAD committee could not be located by the Home Office. Therefore, the present committee was left without guidelines for conducting its survey.

C. Ambiguity of the question: The word "deaf" needs a clear-cut definition. No light is thrown on the degree of hearing loss necessary for inclusion in this survey.

D. Lack of statistics: Statistics are not available as to the number of "deaf" persons in the country and, as a result, the committee was in no position to assess the weight of the responses.

E. Inability to make contact: Responses indicated that state chairmen engaged to assist in conducting this survey could make contact with only a small number of the deaf citizenry.

F. Lack of concrete figures and lack of specific information: State reports for the most part, were generalized reports (e.g., (state) favors a second \$600 exemption, etc.). No figures accompanied most generalized reports in support of the stand taken, or, in cases where they were, the figures were negligible. In some cases, filled-out questionnaires were returned without covering letters or comments.

IV. Results—Incomplete and misleading with no clear-cut edge for either side of the question. (See c, d, e and f, Section III).

The committee refrains from including a breakdown in this report because it is of the opinion that its whole effort is invalid; and to release its findings would not be consistent with its instructions.

V. Recommendations—

A. That the NAD refrain from undertaking such a survey again until such time as professional and financial assistance can be obtained.

B. That there be a clear-cut definition of the word "deaf" as it applies to this question.

C. That if the answer to this question is so vital that it must be met, it is recommended that an effort be made to incorporate the question within the socioeconomic data to be gleaned by the proposed 1970 Census.

D. That the cooperation of all known organizations of the deaf, both state and local, be engaged in all future surveys.

VI. Comments—While this report reflects a basic failure to achieve any meaningful results without investigation, it must be emphasized that the committee fulfilled its obligations and duties as they were spelled out by the NAD.

Mr. Ramger of California stated that he had helped prepare a pamphlet similar to the one Utah had just passed out to everyone. The title of the Utah pamphlet was "Utah Deaf People in Business and Industry in the Space Age" and copies would be distributed to all Representatives later in the afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Herbold of Iowa was permitted to have the floor and she then

presented President Sanderson with a gift—this was a dried ear of corn, 12½ inches long. She requested that President Sanderson break a walnut hanging on a corsage attached to her dress. On breaking open the walnut, he found a message which read "Contribution to the NAD Fund by Annie and Charles Herbold." Enclosed was a ten-dollar bill—quite an unique way of donating money.

Jess Smith took the floor and moved that the NAD take over the custody of all state flags donated by the cooperating states and have a committee appointed to take care of them at each subsequent convention and to carry out the appropriate ceremonies. (Sonnenstrahl) Carried.

President Sanderson read Bill 18 and referred it to the Executive Board for action. (See Appendix.)

Malcolm Norwood proposed that the Executive Secretary be given voice in the Council of Representatives because he felt this would be of help due to the fact the Executive Secretary is in the thick of things and could best provide details.

President Sanderson asked if this was a motion and requested that, if so, it be put into writing and given to him for proper filing. It was explained that the Executive Secretary is an employee of the NAD and is chosen by the President with the agreement of the Executive Board.

Mr. Norwood's proposal was submitted as Bill 19 and referred to the Law Committee. (See Appendix.)

President Sanderson read Bill 20. (See Appendix.)

President Sanderson read a telegram from Mayor John Lindsay of New York as follows:

I extend best wishes for a successful meeting of the National Association of the Deaf along with my personal and warm invitation to hold the 1970 convention in New York City. The outstanding array of fine facilities in our hotels, plus the extensive point of visitor interest assure your members of a comfortable and an enjoyable convention.

John V. Lindsay,
Mayor of the City of New York

At the suggestion of Jess Smith, it was agreed by general consent that the members of the Council of Representatives would share their feelings and ideas on the problem of diminishing attendance at state association meetings and conventions. Discussion was as follows:.

George Propp: I would like to have a show of hands to see how many feel that their state associations are really diminishing. (The result was 25 who felt it was diminishing, 13 who felt it was increasing and 2 who felt it was about the same.)

Mrs. Sinclair from Alabama: Mr. President, I am from Alabama and proud of it. At first the Alabama Association's attendance was diminishing and had a very small membership and we were quite concerned. Our money was going

down and even the number of members who belonged to the NAD was diminishing. It was a problem to know what to do and we had special meetings on figuring, debating and working on the problem. The members decided to have the Alabama Association membership become incorporated and affiliated with the NAD and began setting up chapters all over the state. Some people are poor and could not go to meetings, so we located chapters in their localities that they could attend regularly. What was earned from the local people was sent to AAD and that money was sent so we could pay NAD our dues. There was no trouble at all. Membership began to grow and we are now doing well and the chapters have given the deaf people a chance to go to meetings regularly. The president of every chapter makes up an executive committee of the Alabama Association of the Deaf and they meet three times a year. The chapters have meetings four times a year and socials four times a year. Since the people become rather bored with consecutive business meetings, they have a social one time and a business meeting the next.

Question from the floor: How often do you have conventions?

Mrs. Sinclair: Every two years. The problems of chapters were given to the executive committee and they were given to the Alabama Association of the Deaf. If they could not solve a problem, it would go to the general assembly.

Comment from the floor: You mentioned that before a member can join, he must pay the state dues.

Mrs. Sinclair: We get them to pay the state dues first. If a person wants to join, he must first be a member of the Alabama Association of the Deaf before he can belong to the chapter. The dues paid to the chapter may be \$25, maybe \$50 a year and 5% of that is taken and sent to our state treasury. They earn money from socials and so forth, and 5% of that goes to the treasury, also.

Mr. Griffing: Mr. President, friends, secretary, I am Ted Griffing of the well-known state of Oklahoma. I am from Oklahoma, and California keeps trying to steal our deaf people. We have only a few left, but we have a feeling that our state officers should show themselves. They should not be retiring; they should associate with the deaf, build up our Oklahoma Association and they do so very well. For the last two meetings we profited \$2,000 both times—a clear cut profit of \$2,000 at each state convention. We feel that our NAD quota has gone through our money and so, without bragging, we invented the "Order of the Oakies." I asked my deaf friends to show their interest in deaf people and after two years I asked for another \$5 from the same friends to join the "Oakies" and to pay \$5 to the NAD without touching our own treasury.

We are growing. We feel that friendship and interest is one thing that binds up any association. Maybe I'm right or maybe not, but it did work well in Okla-

homa. A few years back we had about \$25 left in our treasury and we now have over \$8,500.

Mr. Norwood: We were talking about how the general associations keep growing and I think it should be known that in Maryland this happened in several ways. We decided to stop being underactive members who would only come once or twice a year. Until we became an active association, we did not know how to satisfy residents of the State of Maryland. It is not necessary to be deaf to be interested in our group. Our stenographer is a full member of our association and she is a hearing parent of a deaf child. Another way is to take up active programs to do things for people in our state. One was the adult education program which was produced by the University of Maryland. The people that were interested in our classes were people from the Maryland Association and Alfred Sonnenstrahl is the person who did so much to create the interest of the people in this. Third, we like people to take an active part in legislation and so forth and decided to make contact with legislators in our state—things like this. I think this is what needs to be done most of all to make your group grow.

Alfred Sonnenstrahl: Mr. President, I want to thank Mac Norwood for taking up what he was trying to say. He was being a little modest about it because he also worked on the legislation and I was on his committee. We believe in providing services for the deaf, not to hold back on them. At the last meeting we established a new committee, which I think all groups should have, called Mental Health Committee. The purpose of this committee is to get in touch with mentally ill, retarded, crippled or hospitalized people. It enables us to go out and reach people who need help.

Mr. Corson: Mr. President, members of the Council of Representatives, I am a delegate from the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf. We have over 1,000 members and I want to share some of their experiences with you. We are probably the richest state association in the United States. We have over \$300,000, but most of it is tied up for the future of our home for the deaf and the blind. For many years we have established a system of life membership and they pay \$20 for the year for four or five years and that helps them to become life members. Our convention is every year in one of the large towns, such as York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, etc., and we always have a large crowd, sometimes 800 people. We have business meetings on Saturdays. As long as these people participate the officers do mix with the people during the convention and later in the evening. One of the reasons a lot of the groups don't get more members is because the officers have their own private parties. The Pennsylvania Association has more interest in its home for aged people than any other. Our interest has been quite varied. We have established drivers' classes with over 300 peo-

ple attending. Another thing is that, from any experience in the Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, and I'm sure you all have one like it, on one night we had only 30 to 40 people show up for the program so the next time we tried to do something different. We let hearing people provide the show on the program and we got much better results. I'm sure that pulling in young people and putting them to work is one of the reasons we have kept going much better.

Question from the floor: How do you get young people into your group?

Mr. Corson: We are not exactly getting all of the young people we want but we feel that by the next committee meetings there will be more.

Mr. Hume: Has the PSAD always been active in politics?

Mr. Corson: The Governor of Pennsylvania, the one that recently died, is the one that helped us so much and he helped us to get in contact with other states to get more help.

President Sanderson: Many deaf people are afraid to become involved in politics, I know. I have knocked on doors and handed out my boss's cards. It's hard and embarrassing, but you should not be afraid. I have learned to politick. Hearing people do it and there's no reason why deaf people should be afraid of playing politics. Political action does help and keeps people interested. If you have a Junior NAD now starting in your community, keep it up and encourage the young people to join.

President Sanderson now initiated discussion of the Ways and Means Committee First Convention Report. Mr. Norwood said he had one correction that he wanted to make and that was in item No. 1 of the committee recommendation, the convention registration fees. Where it recommended that convention registration fees be split 50/50 between NAD and sponsoring organizations and all Cooperating Members state associations in good standing, "in proportion to their quota payments" should be added.

President Sanderson announced that this report of the Ways and Means Committee would be handled the same way as the Law Committee Reports, filed until they could be acted upon. He said, "We are not going to try and do that now, so do your homework. I keep warning and reminding you. It will be filed only until we can act on it."

The Ways and Means Committee First Convention Report was filed as follows:

Ways and Means Committee First Convention Report

The Ways and Means Committee met twice—the first meeting took place Monday afternoon following conclusion of the General Assembly session. The purpose of this meeting was to organize and outline an agenda.

The second meeting commenced at 10:15 p.m. and adjourned at 11:45 p.m.

Item No. 1: The Committee discussed

the convention planning procedure and arrangements.

Committee's Recommendation: The convention registration fees be split 50-50 between the NAD and the sponsoring Co-operating Member state association and the net profit be split 50-50 between the NAD and all Cooperating Member state associations in good standing (in proportion to their quota payment).

Item No. 2: (Bill No. 7, Ohio Association of the Deaf bill by Boyd Hume): The membership of our Ohio Association of the Deaf feels that the NAD membership quota of \$1.50 per capita does not leave us with sufficient financial means to carry out objectives and hinders us in taking up new projects.

Committee's recommendation: It was suggested that the OAD bill could not be accepted at that time on the grounds that the NAD could ill afford to reduce the quota rate until an alternate means of raising funds could be found.

Item No. 3: Discussion was conducted pertaining to the NAD business and convention expenses of the members of the Executive Board.

Committee's recommendations:

A. Members of the Executive Board may meet at least twice between conventions and shall be reimbursed for all expenses, including transportation, incurred for NAD business.

B. The members of the Executive Board shall be compensated \$16 per diem plus cost of lodging and combination tickets.

C. In addition, the President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be compensated for the round-trip cost of jet coach transportation to conventions (or equivalent).

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm J. Norwood, Chairman

Richard O. Wright, Secretary

Committee: Mr. Petkovich, Ohio; Mr. Pimentel, Maryland; Mr. Ray, Louisiana; Mr. Atwood, Missouri; Mr. Horgen, Wisconsin; Mrs. Beardsley, New York; Mrs. Skinner, California; Mr. Samuelson, New York; Mr. Leavitt, Nebraska; Mr. Leitson, Florida; Mr. Sonnenstrahl, Maryland.

Mr. Norwood announced that the Ways and Means Committee would meet in the Gold Room at 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday.

Mr. Schreiber urged everyone to fill out the questionnaire regarding a proposed Census of the deaf in 1970. He explained that this form was available at the registration desk.

Mr. Allen announced that the Law Committee would meet in the Silver Room at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday.

This session was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

FIFTH SESSION

Minutes of the General Assembly Thursday, June 20, 1968

This session was called to order by President Sanderson at 9:20 a.m.

President Sanderson introduced the following guests: Mr. John Blankenship, Mr. Forrest Ramsey from Alabama, Mr. Dale Williamson, a regional representative for the Rehabilitation Services Adminis-

tration (RSA), and Mr. Robert Hawkins, consultant on services for the deaf in California.

Mr. Sanderson announced free orange juice was available through the courtesy of Florida.

President Sanderson announced that any member of the NAD could take part in the discussion and vote that day, and that all proposals or "bills" must be in writing so that they could be distributed to the proper committee for action.

He noticed several new faces in the audience and introduced Mr. Bert Poss and Ralph White, who work as counselors in the Texas Education Agency, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Secretary Lankenau mentioned receipt of several telegrams and letters and these were read to the General Assembly as follows:

Dear Friends:

It is with sincere pleasure that I extend on behalf of the people of Florida, a cordial invitation to your organization to hold its 1970 convention in Florida.

The same attractions that brought 15 million visitors to Florida last year can be counted upon to assure your convention in the Sunshine State a record attendance. This is particularly true since improved highways and transportation schedules have made Florida readily accessible from any part of the globe.

Florida enjoys an enviable reputation as a hospitable and experienced host. The success of your meeting will be assured by the state's unsurpassed convention facilities, accommodations, recreational opportunities and glorious climate.

Besides these tangible assets, we can assure you of a warm and friendly welcome in every part of the Sunshine State. All our citizens will be honored to play host to the National Association of the Deaf.

Sincerely,

Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Governor of Florida

Mayor Jay Dermer, the City Council and all citizens of this major convention resort city join us in extending a most cordial invitation to your fine association to convene in Miami Beach in 1970. We hope to have the privilege and pleasure of serving you.

Walter Crawford, Executive Director
Miami Beach Convention Bureau

Regret that I will not be able to attend even part time. My best wishes for a successful meeting.

-Hugo F. Schunhoff

Dear Friends:

We would like very much to express our sincere thanks to you all for your contribution of \$678 plus \$150 toward our legal court costs.

We deeply appreciate your kindness and willingness to help us through our legal battle of adopting Scotty.

We are very grateful to have our beloved boy back with us.

Thank you again for your efforts in helping in the fight against discrimination.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Christensen

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

These lines are to say "Hello!" to you and to express my most sincere wishes for the success of the NAD convention to be held shortly in Las Vegas. My only regret is that I am not able to join you.

However, as I understand there will be a group excursion to Mexico after the convention, I offer you my services as interpreter of the group during their stay free of charge. Apart from this, it is also my desire to give the group a party at my home the last free evening they have here in Mexico City or at their convenience.

I am always happy to receive and assist American deaf here in Mexico City and I have attended groups before; of the NAD, when the convention was last celebrated in Austin, Texas, several years ago.

If you approve and accept my offer, will you be so kind as to let me know beforehand the dates and itinerary of the excursionists in Mexico and how many persons will there be in the group, so as to make my arrangements accordingly? Are you yourself coming down?

Your friend,

Prof. Fidel Lopez de la Rosa

President Sanderson announced that in 20 minutes the assembly would have films taken of the meeting and this would be televised later in the evening. He expressed hope it would be all over the West since all could use the publicity.

Mr. Sanderson then proceeded to introduce the keynote speaker, Mr. Gary D. Blake from Arkansas. President Sanderson gave a brief description of Mr. Blake's work in which he said, "Right now Mr. Blake is director of a special project of the Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center. That special project is trying to help those deaf people who have problems in addition to deafness. They are doing some wonderful work. Just recently they succeeded with an approval for a large new project for multiply disabled people. Probably we will see some real significant progress now in that area in trying to help those who really need help more than you and I. Mr. Blake is an experienced signer himself and he is a good speaker, too, so now today I am sure he will be no different."

Mr. Blake's presentation was as follows:

Integrated Services for Deaf Adults Hot Springs (Arkansas) Rehabilitation Center

By Gary D. Blake, Director

Research and Demonstration Project with
Multiply Handicapped Deaf Adults

Introduction — The term "integration" stirs the emotions. In our present society the word is automatically interpreted to mean the serving of people of different races in the same facility, or housing them in the same areas or teaching them in the same schools. For this and other reasons, possibly some other term should be used in referring to programs in which deaf and hearing persons are served in the same facility. However, various concepts of integration have been applied to

serving deaf children and adults; and the emotions of those concerned with the deaf and deafness have been stirred. If the use of this term is somewhat inappropriate or offensive, please bear with your speaker while he proceeds to use it; and if you have a more useable term in your vocabulary, please relay it to him.

Description of the Facility—The Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center (HSRC) is operated by the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service (state rehabilitation agency). HSRC is a large facility located in the downtown area of the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas. The replacement value of the physical plant is \$33,000,000. The Center covers 20 acres of land and consists of 46 buildings. The HSRC student enrollment fluctuates weekly around the 400 mark; approximately 10% of this number are deaf students. The total student population is served by a staff of about 270 persons, 80 of whom fill professional positions.

The HSRC Service Program—HSRC is known as a **comprehensive rehabilitation facility**. This means that a number of varying services are offered, all under "one roof." These services include: 1) social, medical, vocational and psychological evaluation, 2) medical services including physical therapy, occupational therapy, audiological services, numerous medical clinics, medical dormitories and many others, 3) vocational skill training in 23 vocational areas ranging from kitchen and laundry helper to IBM card key punch, drafting and electronics, 4) special remedial education (generally in academic areas related to a student's vocational training course), 5) speech therapy, 6) individual counseling services as needed and weekly group sessions for all students, 7) planned and supervised recreation program and 8) dormitory housing.

I should emphasize that the HSRC service programs are not based upon a system of semesters or terms of any kind. This includes even the vocational training programs. From 15-25 new students enroll at the Center each Monday. They are not organized into classes, and no student competes with another student for grades or for "success." Pre-enrollment or Center evaluation determines the combination of services needed by each student on an individual basis. Some Center students have basically medical needs and are enrolled for full-time medical services; the major need of other students is for a marketable skill and they are enrolled for full-time vocational skill training; numerous other students have several varying needs and their program schedules are planned accordingly. A typical hearing student may be scheduled basically for a vocational skill training program but also have two 30-minute sessions weekly for speech therapy, one hour daily for remedial academic tutoring, one hour daily for physical therapy and from one to two hours of individual counseling each week. All services are focused upon the preparation of the whole person to become a productive, accepted,

happy individual in the community in which he chooses to live.

A course of study has been established for each vocational training area and each vocational instructor has established the amount of time, in days or months, that it requires an "average," full-time student to complete the course. However, students with some prior instruction or work experience in their particular areas of training may complete a Center course ahead of the average amount of time and earn their diploma, while on the other hand, students who learn more slowly or who need services in addition to vocational training (such as speech therapy, physical therapy, special education tutoring, etc.) may require a great deal more time than the average to complete the prescribed course. In other words, each person is served on an individual basis; the general policy is that so long as a student continues to make visible progress in his Center program, he will be allowed to remain until he finishes his prescribed set of vocational training and other service programs. It is into this setting, just briefly described, that deaf adults have been invited and in which nearly 180 deaf persons have already been served in the past four and one-half years.

Special Services for the Deaf—Experience has confirmed the need for adding staff and services to the regular Center program in order to adequately meet the needs of individual students who are deaf. Of course this was expected. If a facility intends to serve quadraplegics and there are no medical personnel available, they must be obtained; and if there are no ramps for wheelchairs and if there are steps to maneuver, ramps must be constructed. If people with speech problems are to be served and the facility has no speech therapist, one is employed, etc. If deaf persons are to be served, services and staff must be added to the existing program.

DEAF AMERICAN Editor Jess Smith provided excellent illustrated coverage in the May 1968 issue regarding the special services and staffing patterns we have established for our deaf students. I refer you to that issue for details and will just present a brief review of this information.

The positions filled by the personnel who have been added to the HSRC program to serve the deaf include a coordinator of services for the deaf, a counselor, a vocational evaluator, a special instructor (to provide remedial education, vocational tutoring and to conduct group discussion seminars on topics of daily living and orientation to employment), a counselor-aide and a secretary. Let me emphasize here that the professional personnel in a program for deaf adults should include qualified **deaf** persons. Currently, our evaluator and special instructor are deaf, and for the summer months we will add two young deaf persons as counselor-aides. A trained teacher of the deaf also will be employed for the summer as a vocational tutor and special instructor. These special Center staff members pro-

vide some of the long existing regular Center services to deaf students, but in addition they are involved in determining and providing the special services which are needed by the students. The services which have been established and are provided at this time only for deaf students include vocational tutoring, group discussion seminars, communication training and assistance, captioned entertainment films, supervised housing in the community while participating in the Center program and closer followup of every aspect of each student's Center training and living experiences. Again, I refer you to THE DEAF AMERICAN article about the Hot Springs program for more details.

Rationale for Integrated Services—Why was there an attempt to integrate deaf adults into a facility for handicapped hearing persons? The establishment of the HSRC service program for deaf persons was based upon the documented urgent need for special postschool training resources for young deaf adults and the willingness of the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service to become involved. In 1964 the Rehabilitation Services Administration financed a study of the occupational status and rehabilitation needs of young deaf adults in the south and southwestern sections of the United States.* Among other things the study revealed that in this section of the country there were no special postschool facility programs for deaf adults other than two or three small efforts in rehabilitation centers. Also, there were no special staff in existing facilities such as business colleges, vocational schools and technical institutes who were specialists in the area of deafness. Deaf persons were left to regular facilities with little or no expectation of special assistance if they wanted post-school training. Few of them utilized the existing facilities and were either unemployed or employed in jobs below their capabilities. Something had to be done.

The Arkansas Rehabilitation Service has a progressive administration, and it was decided, with encouragement from Dr. Boyce Williams and from others of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, that HSRC would be utilized for a special study. The general goals of the study would be twofold—to attempt to meet the immediate and critical need of a few of the many young deaf adults who needed and wanted postschool vocational training and to investigate the feasibility of serving deaf adults on an integrated basis in an already existing comprehensive rehabilitation facility for handicapped hearing persons. Specific purposes of the project were to determine what additional services and staff, if any, would be necessary to meet the needs of deaf students and in what existing service areas regular staff members could function effectively with in-service orientation to deafness and sign language instruction. This three-year study has just been completed.

*Kronenberg, Henry, and Blake, Gary, **Young Deaf Adults—An Occupational Survey**, Arkansas Rehabilitation Services 1966.

The data is being analyzed and the final report should be ready for distribution this fall.

What Does Integration Mean?—The HSRC program accepts deaf students, and the special staff members who serve them, as an integral part of the Center operation. Deaf students are received into the Center and are served in much the same manner as are hearing students. Deaf and hearing students eat, sleep, train, and enjoy recreation on an integrated basis. If you were to visit the Center, you would usually see deaf students bunched up in the cafeteria at meal-times and on the recreation floor during their night and weekend hours, but you would also see deaf students dating hearing students. You would learn that deaf students have run for office in the student body elections and won in competition with hearing students. You could observe that Center basketball and softball teams have both deaf and hearing students on the first string teams. And you might see deaf and hearing students studying or visiting together. Deaf students are enrolled for vocational training alongside hearing students too—but note that instruction in the training areas must be given on an individual basis since students enroll on a weekly basis and each student in the training area is likely to be at a different stage of progress in his coursework.

For the past three years, we have required that all deaf students must room with a hearing student. This may seem unfair at first, but both deaf and hearing professionals who have visited and evaluated the program support this idea as a general concept. Reciprocal learning takes place. Many deaf students have never had the opportunity of learning to adjust on an intimate basis to hearing persons outside the sphere of family and close friends; and the vast majority of hearing students have had no contact whatever with people who are deaf. Structured integration in housing is the only such effort we have undertaken, and it seems to be of much benefit to the deaf student.

Advantages of Integrated Services for Deaf Adults—We feel that we have experienced enough failures and successes to document that the concept of "integrated" services to deaf persons is a workable, and at least partial solution to the shortage of meaningful postschool service programs for deaf persons. Some of the advantages are:

1. Integrated postschool training seems to be of particular significance to young deaf persons who have had few contacts with people outside their school and family associations. The experience at HSRC provides them with a transitional experience from the often cloisterized environment of their home and school setting to independent community living and productive employment.

2. Integrated training and living contribute to the personal development of the individual. He has the opportunity to com-

pare himself with hearing persons during the training process and come to a realistic appraisal of his own worth.

3. Integrated experiences with handicapped hearing persons assist in the students' acceptance of their own hearing problems. The student who is deaf usually comes to view his own problem as so much less handicapping than those of many other students.

4. Integrated services allow hearing persons, both students and staff, to become more familiar with the problems often imposed by early profound hearing loss and to become personally acquainted with, develop respect for, and confidence in deaf people.

5. Integrated services make it possible for a relatively small number of deaf persons (30-50) to receive a maximum amount of service at relatively low cost. Naturally it is not very likely that a separate facility would be constructed to provide all of the service areas available at a facility such as HSRC for only 50 persons.

6. Integrated services for deaf adults contribute to the morale of the facility staff and offers stimulation to the center administration to upgrade all service areas. In other words, the addition of deaf students to an ongoing facility, if presented and developed in the proper manner, will kindle an atmosphere of excitement and renewed efforts of the entire facility staff to give a little more and to work a little harder to meet the old as well as the new challenges.

What Accounts for the Success of the Hot Springs Program for the Deaf?—We are not naive in recognizing weaknesses in the program. In fact, teams of professional workers with the deaf—both deaf and hearing persons—are brought in regularly to evaluate what is being done. In addition, we ask for the reaction and judgment of many lay persons who have visited the program. This procedure keeps us humble and has prevented personal and service stagnation. However, all efforts in evaluating the program document its desirability. The program has had some degree of effectiveness with those served. Professional evaluators, the deaf students who have been served, their parents, their field counselors, leaders of the "deaf community" and the project staff believe that this type program should be continued at Hot Springs and replicated elsewhere. The indication at this time is that integration of deaf persons into facilities serving handicapped or normal hearing persons is not only feasible, but is probably more desirable than serving deaf persons on a segregated basis.

The following are among the many factors identified with the admittedly modest success of the program;

1. The program was attached to an existing comprehensive rehabilitation center which already had an enriched program of services;

2. The program has excellent administrative support both from the state office

and the facility itself; a commitment has been to the deaf and the service program for them;

3. The program had an initial advantage in that the regular Center staff were already oriented to the concept and practice of serving people on an individual basis rather than in groups;

4. The program is staffed with both hearing and deaf persons who are trained to serve persons with the disability of deafness;

5. The program has included the establishment of special services for individual deaf students as the need for additional services were demonstrated;

6. The program had an advantage in that the personalities of staff, department heads and administration are of such a nature that no serious conflicts have developed and the general atmosphere is one of helpfulness and cooperation;

7. The program has undergone regular and intensive external and internal evaluation from both professional and lay persons and hearing and deaf persons;

8. The program has had support from state rehabilitation agency administrators, school for the deaf administrators and DVR counselors in the states cooperating in the study; and

9. The program was initiated and has been conducted with **the freedom to fail**. There has been no administrative pressure to "prove" that any particular philosophy or concept works; there was no demand to insure the success of the special program. The basic question was to determine whether this type of program is feasible and effective, and if not why not, and if so, what can be done to increase its effectiveness.

Plans for the Immediate Future—I am very pleased to announce to you that the Rehabilitation Services Administration; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has approved and granted funds to continue our work for another five years for the purpose of expanding and improving services specifically for deaf adults who are multiply disabled, severely disadvantaged, or who are disassociated from the mainstream of the society in which they exist. This new project officially commenced on June 1 of this year and is to be conducted on a national basis. Deaf persons from any section of the United States whose problems and needs fall within the criteria specified in the approved proposal will be considered for enrollment. In addition to the service program, the project will involve the development of instructional materials, training guides, and service outlines which can be made available for use in other programs throughout the nation. Experimentation in techniques and methods of serving these individuals and research in the area of deafness will receive a major emphasis in this study.

Some exciting things are planned. For the past three years we have trained and utilized non-professionals or non-college graduates in the function of counselor-aide for the deaf. This has worked out well, but we want to experiment with training

and using **deaf persons** who are below the college graduate level in the role of counselor/instructor/evaluator-aides. Two deaf persons have already been engaged to work with us for the summer to help develop this new career for the deaf. Both are young women; one is a Gallaudet College junior and the other is a June graduate from Gallaudet College. As soon as the right persons are found, two deaf individuals whose tested academic level is between grade seven and junior college will be added to the Center staff on a full-time basis as counselor-aides. They must be mature, stable persons who possess good judgment and who can maintain confidences. Hopefully, in-service training and supervised experience will assist us in establishing a formal program to train such persons as professional aides. Other exciting projects will include the use of video tape equipment to assist the students in better understanding themselves and to guide professional persons who work with deaf adults toward a greater level of proficiency and effectiveness. The new Federal grant will make it possible to add persons to the Center staff so that students can receive more individual counseling, guidance and instructional attention and so that the experimentation and research aspects of the project will also receive the desired levels of attention.

I would like to emphasize that our facility is staffed and equipped to serve deaf persons with such physical disabilities as amputated limbs, paralysis due to strokes and paraplegia. The facility has a medical staff which includes three full time resident M.D.'s, registered nurses, physical therapists, occupational therapists and the necessary medical aides. The staff can prescribe and fit prostheses for arms and legs and direct an individual through the instruction and effective use of these prostheses. Hand splints can be devised for those who have paralysis in their hands and arms to assist them in writing and doing other chores with their fingers and hands. Do not overlook these services and please let us know if there are deaf persons with these difficulties so that we may be of service to them.

Conclusion—We are operating under no illusions. The Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center program for deaf adults is a modest one and barely begins to meet the needs. The facility is currently limited in the number of deaf persons it can serve (probably 60 at maximum) and there are at least hundreds who need this type of service. While the students who have been served have probably received more practical attention and assistance than they ever have previously, the number of service staff remains too small to give the level and kind of individual service required. The needed instructional materials are not available and guides for structured psychosocial development are not refined. However, our experience to date has allowed us to "gear-up" for what is needed and demanded. The new project is designed to overcome the deficiencies in the concluded three-year study and to build on the foundation laid.

The worthwhileness of the program and the stimulation for greater effort on our part is reflected in a statement by an adventitiously, disadvantaged, Spanish deaf student: "Before I came to the Center, I had no hope for living, but now I do."

President Sanderson thanked Mr. Blake and introduced Virginia Lewis, the interpreter, adding that she was donating her interpreting services. He also introduced the stenotypist, Mrs. Lee Katz, and followed by introducing Mr. Gerald Pollard, media specialist for Captioned Films for the Deaf from the New Mexico Foundation and an assistant to Dr. Marshall Hester.

President Sanderson announced that Mr. Albert Berke would replace Mr. Jerald Jordan as Resolutions Committee chairman. This was due to Mr. Jordan's broken ankle which prohibited him from excessive activity.

Boyd Hume took the floor to tell about plans for the Akron Club of the Deaf's playing host to the 25th Anniversary American Athletic Association of the Deaf National Basketball Tournament.

President Sanderson announced that the Workshop on Problems of Rehabilitation, conducted by Dr. Boyce R. Williams, was then in session upstairs. President Sanderson suggested that if anyone had ideas, suggestions, complaints, etc., then was a good time to speak up at this workshop.

It was announced that the overhead projector and screen was provided through the courtesy of Captioned Films under Dr. Hester and that Mr. Pollard would be helping out in addition to others who may be familiar with its operation.

Bills 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 were read and referred to specific committees. (See Appendix.)

President Sanderson announced that the television cameraman had completed his assignment and the tape would be shown on Channel 3 at 6:00 the same evening in Las Vegas.

The order of business was resumed with Mr. Gordon L. Allen, chairman of the Law Committee, taking the floor to discuss the Second Report of the Law Committee.

President Sanderson explained that it was permissible to ask questions but that the General Assembly was not debating at that time, and that questions on a particular bill would be discussed. He said the General Assembly could ask questions only but not debate and that items in the report could be debated upon after all were satisfied that they knew all they needed to know about them. President Sanderson also pointed out that anyone could ask to table a bill until the next day.

Bill 1 (See Appendix.)—Boyd D. Hume moved to accept as it read, along with the committee recommendation. Mr. Neurenberger asked that discussion be closed and a vote taken. (Gale Walker) Carried.

Bill 2 (See Appendix.)—Mr. Dennis Platt moved to accept the bill as read along with committee action. (Vadnais) Carried.

Mr. Harold Ramger brought up a point of order saying it was agreed previously that all bills not accepted by the Law Committee would be laid aside or "sat upon."

President Sanderson said he could see nothing improper because members could bring up these bills anytime they wanted even if they had been disapproved. The assembly should be able to hear why. If anyone objected to the Law Committee report, then he was privileged to make it known at that time.

Mr. Garretson moved that from then on committees would not report on any bill that had been turned down in the committee deliberations. (Platt) Carried.

President Sanderson stated what has been done has been done; it was not retroactive and the assembly would begin with:

Bill 19 (See Appendix.)—Approved by committee and to be incorporated in a proposed amendment and therefore no action was taken on it because it would come to a vote the next day.

Bill 20 (See Appendix.)—This also was to be incorporated in the proposed amendment and be voted on the next day. It then became a recommendation from the Law Committee. It was felt that it should come at the end of the action on the Second Law Committee Report.

Mr. Miller of California, moved to file the rest of the Second Law Committee Report as read for further action on Friday. (Hinks) Carried. (See Friday session for Second Law Committee Report.)

Mr. Berke, income tax committee study chairman, took the floor and reported on Bill 12 (See Appendix.) This bill was disapproved, hence no action taken.

Mr. Berke next projected on the screen Bill 28 as sponsored by the Resolutions Committee. (See Appendix.)

John B. Davis moved the words National Technical Institute for the Deaf be added to this resolution in Bill Number 28. (Mrs. Sinclair) Failed to carry.

Reverend Stallings asked to make the following amendment to Bill 28:

(Delete) BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that this convention of the National Association of the Deaf, meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, go on record as favoring the appointment of a competent and qualified deaf person to the presidency of Gallaudet College; and

(Insert) BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that this convention of the National Association of the Deaf, meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, go on record as favoring a consideration of the appointment of a competent and qualified deaf person to the presidency of Gallaudet College; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be mailed to those who are responsible for such appointment.

After considerable discussion of how this particular bill should be written, Mr. Brininstool moved that this resolution and amendment (Bill 28) be referred back to the Resolutions Committee for rewriting and resubmitting following recom-

mended changes so as not to hurt anyone's feelings and to reflect the sentiments expressed by the discussion (John B. Davis) Carried.

Mr. Miller, California, asked if there was any law prohibiting a deaf person from assuming the position of president of Gallaudet College. The answer was no.

Mr. Schreiber announced plans for the banquet and cultural night program. Mr. Pettingill reported that 125 tickets had been sold for the "Georges" banquet and that it was not necessary to be a "George" to attend.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:10 p.m.

SIXTH SESSION

Minutes of the General Assembly Thursday, June 20, 1968

The sixth session was called to order by President Sanderson at 1:35 p.m.

The keynote speaker was Mr. Mervin D. Garretson, executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf (COSD). The text of Mr. Garretson's presentation is unavailable.

To introduce the next speaker, President Sanderson said, "He is a man who is very, very well known indeed. He comes to us with highest recommendations, one of the highest of all and that is red hair. Of course, the fact that I had red hair when I was young has nothing to do with that. He is now president of the National Fraternal Society for the Deaf — Grand President, Frank B. Sullivan."

Mr. Sullivan's presentation follows:

Sandie, I know you have a very busy schedule and I appreciate the time you are giving me to come here. I am giving personal greetings from the NFSD. Also we have two other national officers here, Western Vice President Wheeler and Northern Vice President Jones. Our Grand Secretary and Treasurer were here but have left now. I always like the NAD's choice of cities for their conventions. Really they are very skilled. I can remember Miami, San Francisco, D. C., and now I will always remember Las Vegas. I arrived a little later than most of you, but I think that my money will last a little longer; I hope so anyway. So far, under the administration of Sandie and his group, I am very pleased to see the great progress that is being made by NAD. That progress has also been a help to the NFSD. We have learned that by working together we grow together, like the Junior NAD which is doing wonderful work. When members leave school, they will work for the NFSD too, through learning and leadership they are acquiring through their state institution. We are encouraged by a group of eight young college boys and girls working for us during the summer in the Home Office in Chicago, helping us to change our business system to IBM. We have to keep up with the changing times and we have had to meet the machinery and automa-

tion, and we have these boys and girls working there now keeping us old people thinking young. We are also planning for the summer, August 24 and 25, a workshop to train people to sell the NFSD story, and of course to sell insurance. The meeting will be in Chicago, on a Saturday and Sunday. We are still looking for some enthusiastic people to come. We will pay your expenses and room and board for two days. Let us know about it.

The idea we have as an agency is to keep up with the times. For years we have depended on individuals to get members, more than half of you here are members. We are always asking others to join the Frat. We would like to have this workshop where we could answer the questions that everyone has on their minds. This is our main goal and now we do have a nice group of new officers. We have three new vice presidents and they are working out well. I have always bragged that all of the officers of NAD are members of NFSD, and our board members are also members of the NAD. Now I better check on it before I say it. And now I thank you for giving me some time and I am sure that we will continue to work together. I'm sorry to see Sandie leaving, but he has done a wonderful job and I think the NFSD can grow with the NAD by working together. (Mr. Sullivan displayed a paper by Lowell Myers concerning insurance for the deaf and told the members to take it home.)

President Sanderson announced that Mr. L. S. Cherry, a past president of the NFSD, was also present.

The following message was received and read by Secretary Lankenau:

All best wishes for a successful meeting. Bring your convention to Minnesota in 1970. The weather is great, fishing is good and the people are wonderful. Will look forward to hearing from you with that good news Saturday. Again our best wishes.

Grant L. Baere
Hotel Leamington
Minneapolis, Minnesota

President Sanderson next said he would like to introduce Mr. Malcolm Norwood, the representative from Captioned Films for the Deaf (CFD) in Washington, D. C., and that he would like to ask him to say a few words on what he was doing at the convention.

The text of Mr. Norwood's talk:

If you want to know what I'm doing here, the answer is nothing. I want to explain a little bit about the fact that I have had several people coming to me in the last few days, some very much interested in changes in our film program in Washington. We want to assure you that we are still in the same role. We have new legislation now that our new media program is now geared to serve all handicaps, all children, not just the deaf alone. If some of you went

to the workshop on education upstairs a little while ago, you saw Drs. Martin and Rosenstein and others. Those are the people who are working in connection with our group and we are working in their bureau under their program. The most important thing that I want to assure you about is that your CFD program is really not gone. It is still there even though it does not show in the title. Every provision has been made to save the pleasure films with captions limited to the deaf because all other handicapped people can hear and only the deaf require captions so Hollywood pictures can be shown to other groups without changes. I want to assure you that we still act as your servant. We hope that all of you will go to see the exhibits in the next room directed by Dr. Marshall Hester. You will get a much more detailed picture of what we're doing. I feel that much of your time is going and I do not want to take any more of it than necessary, so thank you very much.

President Sanderson said that he had already introduced Dr. Byron B. Burnes several days previously and he had given a ribbing and now he wanted to tell everybody that he was watching to see that what was done was right. President Sanderson said "B. B. Burnes has 18 years of experience and if he doesn't know it, nobody does."

President Sanderson next read Bills 27, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Norwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor and asked for discussion of the Ways and Means Committee First Convention Report which was filed at the fourth session (See pages 14 and 15 of the minutes of the fourth session.)

Mr. Miller of California moved to accept the committee's recommendation on Item 1 of the report as revised. (Gale Walker) Carried.

Mr. Norwood took the floor to explain why Item 2 of the report of this committee had been reworded to reflect the disposition of Bill 7, proposed by the Ohio Representative. His explanation was that the NAD could ill afford to reduce the per capita quota assessment until an alternate means of raising funds could be found. Mr. Leitson moved to accept the committee's recommendation regarding Item 2 as stated. (Doris Heil) Carried.

Mr. Jess Smith moved that the General Assembly be recessed until Friday at 8:00 a.m. (Mrs. Allen) Carried.

The meeting was recessed at 3:45 p.m.

SIXTH SESSION (Continued)

Minutes of the General Assembly Friday, June 21, 1968

Session number six of the General Assembly, which was recessed on Thursday, was convened by President Sanderson at 8:22 a.m. on Friday.

President Sanderson introduced the

keynote speaker, Dr. Ed Porter, president of the National Rehabilitation Association, as a friend of the handicapped and as a person who has been working for many years in the government. President Sanderson also said that Dr. Porter was now working with the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies and only recently became interested in deaf people. He explained that that was the reason that Dr. Porter was present and pointed out that Dr. Porter was an experienced speaker. The text of Dr. Porter's speech:

I am not a recent friend of the deaf since I've been in vocational rehabilitation for more than 35 years. It is true that recently I became a member of your Association and I'm very happy to be with you today. I can assure you that I did not come 3,000 miles to be limited to 15 minutes. I may take 16 or 17. Your President has asked me to be as brief as possible as I understand we are falling a little behind schedule. I will try to be as brief as our former President, Calvin Coolidge, whom I know some of you remember. The story is told that one night late a big wheel in politics called at the White House and said, "Mr. President, I thought you would like to know that your postmaster general just died and I'd like to take his place." To this the President replied, "Well, if it's all right with the undertaker, it's all right with me."

I'm really here wearing two hats, one as president of the National Rehabilitation Association, an organization with over 30,000 members representing all interests in the field of the handicapped, and as president of the Association I'd like to present a few thoughts regarding the rehabilitation field in general and perhaps you can draw some inferences. The other hat is as a professional worker in the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, to leave with you a few thoughts on what we are attempting to do as an organization in cooperation with you people in working together, not only for the good of the interests of the deaf but also for the interests of all of the communicatively handicapped. I would like to start on the first phase of these few remarks by referring to Mary Switzer, our good friend who made an impressive presentation some weeks ago to the COSD in Washington. Listen to her words, when the announcement was made about her appointment as administrator of the new SRS in the Department of HEW — "The greatest concern of many of us today is to reach the people who need our service faster and more effectively. This means cutting down the barriers between agencies, public and private, and doing it now. This means encouragement of voluntary effort in all areas to insure more responsive action to meet human needs in our cities and towns. This to me implies, among other things, the

necessity of involving those most concerned with help at the local level of citizen groups as yourselves, including the use of professional workers to carry out their wishes." Most conferences and conventions of this kind that I've been associated with have been concerned primarily with advancing their own programs, and an attempt to meet the assumed needs of the clientele, rather than listening sometimes to the needs and aspirations as expressed by the consumer or target groups. Recently I participated in one of nine regional meetings for a proposed national conference on rehabilitation sponsored by rehabilitation, which is scheduled for February of next year. There were both public and voluntary groups including the staff of commissions carrying on comprehensive statewide programs for vocational rehabilitation. Inevitably the question was raised, particularly by those representing the minority group, as to the suitability of exploring with the disadvantaged what they feel they need to take their rightful place in society. When I ask how many statewide studies have been including the techniques of consumer or target groups in their hearings, none of the six states represented at that meeting responded in the affirmative. I would like to ask if we who have middle class values still living in such a state of professional snobbishness are in the state that we little understand the needs, dreams and hidden aspirations of those we term disadvantaged.

The other day I read in the morning paper something which may illustrate some of the plight of disadvantaged people in our society: "I used to think I was poor, then they told me I was not poor, that I was needy; then they told me it was self-defeating to think of myself as needy; then they told me that I was deprived. They told me that deprived was a bad image, that I was underprivileged. Then they told me that underprivileged was underused, that I was disadvantaged. I still don't have a damn dime but I have a wonderful vocabulary."

It could be that we in so-called working professions have been so engrossed in promoting our own programs and interests that we have had neither the time nor attitude to stop talking and listen to what the consumers of our services are trying to tell us. Is it possible that America is in the middle of a social revolution since the Industrial Revolution? Are we on a collision course? The story is told that an after-dinner entertainer who was reared in the South claimed that his hometown experimented with having a woman controller operate at the airport. One day she instructed a pilot to make an approach at 1,000 feet and land. Minutes later she told another pilot to land on the same runway. The first pilot radioed back reminding the controller operator that she

had two planes coming in at the same altitude aiming at the same runway. "What are your instructions?" he asked. "Y'll be careful," was her reply.

One of our outstanding statesman, at the moment a voice crying in the wilderness, is John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. I'd like to quote some excerpts: "As things stand now modern man believes that his institutions can accomplish just about everything. I've had ample opportunity over the years to observe the diverse institutions of this society and I must report that even excellent institutions run by excellent human beings are inherently sluggish, not hungry for innovation, not quick to respond to human need, not eager to reshape themselves to meet the challenges of the time. The modern belief that man's institutions can actually accomplish about everything he wants when he wants it, has led to certain characteristic phenomena. One is the bitter necessity and anger that occurs when his hopes sour. The cynicism prevalent today toward all leaders and officials, all social institutions — that cynicism is continually led by the rage of people who expected too much in the first place and got too little in the end. While aspirations are healthy in themselves, hope followed by disappointment is a formula for trouble." Gardner asked can we make the institute more responsive to need and change? How can we make our own organization, the NAD's, NRA's or others, how can we transform them into a movement that is more responsive to human need and to the requirements of change?

Some evidences are occurring. Concepts as the proposed guaranteed annual wage, automation of material production, free college education, medical services as a right, threaten the old tenets of vocational rehabilitation. The very meaning of work seems to be undergoing radical changes within a highly automated technological society, the nature of which and consequences of which are not even now fully appreciated.

Now I should like to change hats for a few moments and talk a little about our mutual problems and interests in my organization, the NAHSA, and the NAD. The NAHSA sponsored a workshop in August 1967 in Washington. One participant was the chairman of the subcommittee of the NAD on the Committee on the Development of Community Service Agencies, you say for the deaf; I say with the deaf with your permission. Men in Washington with Federal officials for HEW, those who are heading up community counseling service centers for the adult deaf, namely Pittsburgh, discussed cooperative efforts to develop services in other communities across the country. We are talking about developing these services which I must confess heretofore in past years have been paid little attention to the problems of the

hearing impaired other than what comes out of the audiometer. Some of the proposals of the group were that NAHSA become a member of COSD, so they could coordinate their efforts with other organizations serving the deaf. NAHSA is now an active member of COSD. Second, the NAD's Committee on Development of Community Service Agencies with the Deaf continues in existence in concentrating its efforts in areas such as publicizing the concept of community services for deaf people and continuing the development of professional guidelines by use of subcommittees for us in agencies providing referral for deaf people. I am proud to say that I was invited to be a member of one of these important subcommittees. I want to discuss one other recommendation they made — that NAD and NAHSA investigate the possibility of co-sponsoring a workshop on a national scale to provide more information on how each could contribute most significantly in providing communication services for deaf people, and how other organizations like the COSD might also be involved. I'd like to give a few words on how we are attempting to implement that. Next week in Miami Beach NAHSA will hold a conference at the Americana Hotel. On Wednesday afternoon, the 26th, the major session will be devoted to the subject, "The Use of Existing Hearing and Speech Agencies in Providing Some Services for the Adult Deaf," with Tom Coleman as moderator and representatives of ongoing community counseling services for the deaf in Kansas City and Pittsburgh. As you know, community counseling services for the deaf is a part of the Greater Kansas City Hearing and Speech Center and clients of that service have all the advantages of the services offered to all hearing impaired persons. Mr. Oritz, Mr. Falberg and Mr. Ethridge, director of a counseling center, will be on that panel and a vocational rehabilitation counselor, Don Levissee, representing vocational rehabilitation, will also be on that panel. Our purpose in this session is to interest many more directors of hearing and speech centers in cities across the country in developing similar services. From my point of view this is a common session, a selling session. I am hoping that next year those communities interested can participate in this national workshop I spoke of a few minutes ago. This hopefully would bring together representatives of community service centers, leaders of the deaf in those same communities, and vocational rehabilitation workers. Sooner or later vocational rehabilitation will foot the bill, at least to start with I'm sure, for an examination of the procedures necessary to develop services similar to those established in Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Seattle. We have solicited, not officially, through your President and Executive Secretary, interest in co-sponsoring, organizing and conducting

this workshop. The Association has expressed an interest as shown in a quotation from a part of the policy that was made by the Board of the NAD and published in the March 1968 issue of *THE DEAF AMERICAN*: "It shall be the policy of the NAD and its Committee on the Development of Community Service Agencies for the Deaf to focus upon the provision of localized professional services for deaf people regardless of whether such services are provided specifically by an agency serving only deaf people or another agency which also services other segments of the communicatively impaired, such as the hard of hearing, speech defective, etc. A major concern of the NAD and its committee shall be that the services are provided and that those providing such service shall ideally have background reflecting both professional training and skills in communication with all kinds of deaf people including those using the language of signs." After seeing our interpreter being able to interpret that southern dialect I may take up signing myself. It has a lot of possibilities.

Quoting further, "The NAD, through its committee, will work as closely as possible with the COSD, the NAHSA, and any other interested organizations to implement this policy and expedite the needed services for the people it represents." The workshop's primary objective will be to lay the groundwork for the development of services for deaf people, especially in metropolitan areas but not necessarily limited to them. The commitment included such subjects as community dynamics, organizational relationships, determination of priorities, methods of achieving objectives, etc. An advisory committee of eight to ten individuals representing our community agencies, the NAD, and probably vocational rehabilitation, will be selected to work on plans for the program. We would tentatively think of planning such a workshop for three days in length at a central point. Probably a maximum of 25 agencies will be involved with their counterparts, representative leaders and associations of the deaf and rehabilitation agencies—approximately a maximum of 75. It is entirely possible that a handbook might be developed on such a conference to represent guidelines to be used by local communities, to be used in developing such local community counseling centers for deaf persons.

In closing, I would like to draw an analogy (and I'm shifting back to the other hat, I guess. I don't even wear a hat) between helping and the environment needed to provide such assistance to people who desperately need help, to a plant growing in a garden. I grant you that each plant in the garden is a unique thing, each individual is unique. Nonetheless each has minimum irreducible needs for space above and space beneath, for air, water, sunlight and ground nutrients. Each needs some

love and care. What is needed in dealing with people in need is not that anyone be given inadequate amounts of a given ingredient, but that all ingredients are necessary in adequate amounts. Now, if they are to flourish and bloom there must be a directing concept and hand to see that these ingredients are given as they are needed in the amounts needed, in the order needed, and in a way they can be most accepted. And, in the final analysis, it is the flower itself as well as the land it must grow in, that dictates and not the gardener—old application to our field of work. There are far more answers to rehabilitation in man's total nation than in separate professional, political power. There has never been a more opportune time for our three associations—NAHSA, NAD and NRA to play a creative role than now. And if we falter it will not be because we are heedless of the words of Robert Browning who said, "A man's reach must exceed his grasp, or what's the heaven for?" Thank you.

President Sanderson then announced that the Workshop on the National Census, lead by Dr. Jerome Schein, assisted by Mr. Augustine Gentile and Mr. Stanley Bigman, would then be in session in the Silver Room. Mr. Sanderson explained that, for many purposes, it was very important to try to establish an intelligent way to count how many deaf people are in the United States, what their occupations are, where they live and similar information.

President Sanderson said, "We need to know this information for many purposes. I feel now, from the attitudes and observations made personally of deaf people, the time is really right for the NAD to cooperate. In the not too distant past, deaf people were very resistant to anything connected with the hearing and speech agencies because of the treatment deaf people themselves had received. However, the picture is changing now, Ed. I think you will meet deaf people who have awakened to the need of the way they, themselves, must help—not just in community services but also in the hearing and speech agencies. In the past, many deaf people resisted any help with speech but now they come to me and ask if they can get help with it. It's a big change. Rehabilitation is helping and I think you will notice that from our workshops."

President Sanderson then asked all in attendance if they felt that the experiment in having workshops and keynoters was worth their time. A strong showing of hands and considerable applause left no doubt that this experiment had been well received.

Secretary Lankenau read a telegram from the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf as follows:

Our best wishes to the National Association of the Deaf now in convention. May all matters vital to the success

of the Nation's deaf be satisfactorily concluded.

Leonard B. Warshawsky, Grand Secretary

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

President Sanderson took the floor and said that the reports from the major committees must be finished, that bids on the 1970 convention must be discussed and acted upon and other items left unfinished must be completed.

He then called attention to Item 3 of the Ways and Means Committee First Convention Report (See minutes of

the fourth session.)

Mr. Ramger moved that Item 3 be amended to read "at least twice between conventions." (Mrs. Allen). Carried.

Mrs. Sinclair moved to amend the amendment to read "may" not "shall." (John B. Davis) Amendment to amendment carried.

Doris Heil moved to accept Item 3 as amended. (Griffing) Carried.

THE DEAF AMERICAN budget for 1968-70 was then submitted. Mr. Ramger (Corson) moved to accept it as presented. Carried. THE DEAF AMERICAN budget was presented as follows:

THE DEAF AMERICAN BUDGET—1968-1970

	Receipts		
	Actual 5-1-66—4-30-68	Proposed 5-1-68—4-30-70	Amended 5-1-68—4-30-70
NAD Support	\$ 9,591.42	\$13,781.00*	\$ 4,500.00
NAD Subscriptions			6,400.00
Subscriptions	19,260.79	27,200.00	27,200.00
Sales of Back Issues	165.75	300.00	300.00
Advertising	4,937.77	6,000.00	6,000.00
Other Income	150.20	200.00	200.00
	\$34,105.93	\$47,481.00	\$44,600.00
	Expenditures		
	Actual 5-1-66—4-30-68	Proposed 5-1-68—4-30-70	Amended 5-1-68—4-30-70
Printing and Cuts	\$24,930.08	\$30,800.00	\$30,800.00
Addressing and Mailing	668.19	1,617.00	1,617.00
Second Class Mailing	385.00	660.00	560.00
Postage and Express	1,142.84	2,500.00	2,500.00
Editor's Salary	2,200.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Circulation Manager's Salary	575.00	840.00	840.00
Advertising Manager's Commissions	479.39	800.00	500.00
Subscription Commissions	129.56	800.00	700.00
Editor's Expenses	1,242.89	1,440.00	1,440.00
Printing and Promotion	376.61	1,000.00	1,000.00
Office Supplies	227.73	500.00	100.00
Post Office Box Rent	17.00	24.00	24.00
Advertising	197.10	500.00	800.00
Other Expenses	1,534.54	3,000.00	1,719.00
	\$34,105.93	\$47,481.00	\$44,600.00

*Subscriptions via Advancing Memberships, \$6,400.00; subsidy, \$7,381.00.

The NAD budget for 1968-70 was submitted. Mr. Ramger (Corson) moved to accept it as presented. Carried. The NAD budget was presented as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF BUDGET—1968-70

(This proposal for fiscal 1968-70 is based on three parts: the proposed budget for 1966-68, the actual income for 1966-68 and the estimated income for 1968-70. Not included in the budget are amounts accruing from grants since grant income does not add to NAD income except as noted in Indirect Cost Allowances and Services Rendered.)

	Income			
	Proposed 1966-68	Actual 1966-68	Proposed 1968-70	Amended 1968-70
Contributions	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 6,442.15	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00
Special Fund Contributions				
State Quotas	22,000.00	21,970.11	25,000.00	25,000.00
Affiliation Fees	1,000.00	227.00	500.00	500.00
Advancing Members	14,000.00	17,126.99	20,000.00	20,000.00
Dividends and Interest	5,000.00	4,710.51	5,000.00	5,000.00
Publications	500.00	2,044.19	5,000.00	5,000.00
Services Rendered	27,000.00	21,243.36	52,000.00	53,500.00
Convention Receipts	6,000.00	10,446.34	15,000.00	15,000.00
Other Income	1,000.00	97.95	1,000.00	1,000.00
TOTAL	\$79,000.00	\$90,198.12	\$127,000.00	\$128,500.00
	Expenditures			
	Proposed 1966-68	Actual 1966-68	Proposed 1968-70	Amended 1968-70
Officers' Salaries	\$ 6,900.00	\$ 3,750.00		
Executive Secretary's Salary	18,500.00	11,968.39	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
Assistant Executive Secretary's Salary			15,000.00	15,000.00
Clerical Salaries	12,250.00	16,473.05	21,000.00	21,000.00
Payroll Taxes	1,491.00		3,550.00	3,550.00
Travel	5,500.00	3,505.32	5,000.00	5,000.00
Rent	5,136.00	5,027.75	5,200.00	5,200.00
Communications	2,600.00	3,090.15	4,250.00	4,250.00
Supplies, Printing	3,500.00	7,016.05	8,500.00	8,500.00
Office Equipment Depreciation	500.00	1,020.47	1,000.00	1,000.00
Executive Secretary's Expense	3,500.00	3,228.53	3,000.00	3,000.00
Committee Expense	1,000.00	1,246.05	500.00	500.00
Cultural Committee Expenses	250.00			
Deaf American Support	8,400.00	9,591.42	8,400.00	*
Other Service	7,755.00	12,160.73	12,805.00	10,805.00
Others**	1,500.00	1,802.42	1,500.00	1,500.00
Board Meetings			3,295.00	3,295.00
TOTAL	\$78,982.00	\$79,880.33	\$128,000.00	

*NAD Subscriptions 6,400.00
*NAD Support 4,500.00

\$128,500.00

President Sanderson next asked the General Assembly to discuss the Ways and Means Committee Second Convention Report and called Mr. Norwood, chairman of this committee, to take over. The Ways and Means Committee Second Convention Report was submitted as follows:

Ways and Means Committee Second Convention Report

The Ways and Means Committee convened at 8:20 a.m. Wednesday, June 19, with Mac Norwood in the chair. Present were Beardsley, Petkovich, Leavitt, Atwood, Pimentel, Leitson, Welsh, Skinner, Samuelson and Ray.

Jess Smith was called upon to explain the budget for THE DEAF AMERICAN. The budget called for \$6400 from Advancing Members dues and a subsidy of \$7381 for a total of \$13,781. Actual NAD support for 1966-68 was \$9,591.42.

The committee revised the budget to read \$4,500.00 in NAD Support and \$6,400.00 from Advancing Member subscriptions, a total of \$10,900.

The NAD budget was revised to show the \$10,900 total, and Ray Atwood (Dick Petkovich) moved to accept the revised figures for the DA budget. This motion was adopted.

Mr. Hume of Ohio was asked to explain more fully his reasons for wanting to change the quota figure to \$1.00. He explained how strongly the Ohio Association of the Deaf felt about it. After some discussion, it was agreed that the Ways and Means Committee revise the previous recommendation to delete the word "rejected" and submit more favorable phrasing. However, it was felt no change could be recommended at this time as there is no suitable alternative to make up the loss of income which would result from such a change.

The NAD budget came under scrutiny. The proposed figure of \$52,000 for Services Rendered was changed to \$53,500 to a total income figure of \$129,500.00. Under expenditures, the sum of \$10,900 was put in for DA support and Other Services was reduced from \$12,805.00 to \$10,805.00. This brought about the figure of \$129,500.00 for expenditures. On motion of Mrs. Skinner (Leitson), the Ways and Means Committee moved to accept the balanced budget. On motion of Mr. Pimentel (Beardsley) it was moved to accept the proposed budget subject to further changes. Mr. Schreiber was called upon to present the revised budget to the General Assembly for action. (Budget as amended).

The committee recessed for lunch at 12:15.

The Ways and Means Committee reconvened at 1:40 p.m. Mr. Lankenau presented various recommendations as made by the Executive Board of the NAD. Committee action on each was as follows:

Item 1: On the proposal to give the NAD Home Office staff a reduction of the work week to 37½ hours comparable

with private industry in the D.C. area, the motion as made by Leitson (Atwood) to accept the recommendation was passed.

Item 2: On motion of Leitson (Beardsley) the proposal to pay for some of the expenses incurred by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer of the NAD at the biennial convention was worded to state that these two officers shall be compensated per diem plus transportation and lodging for up to 10 days was passed.

Item 3: On the question of per diem allowance, Mr. Pimentel (Beardsley) moved to discuss the question separately from mileage allowance. Motion passed and Dick Petkovich (Mrs. Beardsley) moved to pay up to \$20 per diem based on a six-hour quarter exclusive of conventions. Motion passed.

Item 4: Mr. Atwood (Petkovich) moved we accept current Federal government rate for mileage. It was understood that the combined cost of per diem and mileage cannot exceed the cost of air coach travel. Motion passed the committee.

It was agreed to have a specific stopping time of 4:00 p.m.

Item 5: Mr. Schreiber was called upon to explain what he meant by "allied costs" in connection with the 100 percent hospital costs for employees to be borne by the NAD. He explained he meant straight life, major medical and lost wages. On motion of Mrs. Skinner (Leitson) the committee voted not to recommend this cost. However, since the vote was close and some of the committee abstained, the motion was tabled till the next session of the committee to give the members time to consider the question more thoroughly.

Mr. Allen of the Law Committee was called upon to explain the voluntary state quota for life memberships. He stated this applied to resident memberships only and the state associations decide who are resident life members and who are not.

Item 6: Mr. Allen also placed before the committee a recommendation that the Ways and Means Committee place in the budget an appropriation to permit up to six members of the Law Committee to hold a meeting in connection with, but not running concurrently with a Board meeting. This appropriation is to be a one-time budgetary allowance as the bylaws have not been revised for more than 12 years.

The committee voted favorably on this recommendation. It was understood the Law Committee meeting appropriation was for a meeting six months prior to the 1970 convention.

Item 7: Bill 11 by Max Friedman, referred to the Ways and Means Committee that the NAD retain the services of Judge Finesilver to appear before the Congressional committee investigating the practices of the insurance companies in discrimination and rate fixing, was

acted upon favorably and the committee recommended that the NAD Executive Board be advised to look into acquiring the services of Judge Finesilver, and to appropriate the funds for this if they are needed.

Item 8: Regarding the request of Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes for a newsletter three or four times a year to parents, the committee recommended a "yes" vote and approved, provided the NAD has sufficient funds in the "Other Services" appropriation.

Item 9: On the question raised by Mr. Lankenau on should the NAD solicit funds from private groups, the Ways and Means Committee agreed that to support this policy of fund raising from various sources and recommended that the NAD Executive Board follow up on this policy.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 by general consent.

The following action was taken on this report:

Item 1: Carried by general consent.

Item 2: Mrs. Beardsley (Gale Walker) moved to accept this item. Carried, with the understanding that this item is charged to convention expenses.

Item 3: Mrs. Sinclair (Mrs. Heil) moved to accept this item. Carried.

Item 4: Mr. Youngren (Vadnais) moved to accept this item. Carried.

Item 5: The Ways and Means Committee decided to change this to read "75 percent of the fringe benefits" instead of 100 percent. Mr. Brininstool moved that this be accepted with the change as recommended by the Ways and Means Committee. (Mrs. Sinclair) Carried.

Item 6: Gordon Allen proposed that "six months prior to a convention be deleted and "prior to a Board meeting" be inserted. Mr. Griffing moved to accept this as rewritten (Platt) Carried.

Item 7: Al Pimentel (Youngren) moved to accept this as reworded by the Ways and Means Committee. Carried.

Item 8: A proposal from the floor was made to add the words "hearing impaired children." Mr. Brininstool moved to accept this as amended. (Youngren) Carried. Mr. Miller moved to accept the main motion. (Duke) Carried.

Item 9: Mr. Duke (Vadnais) moved to accept this item. Carried.

The "Order of Clementines" donated \$14 to the Operating Fund.

Mr. Norwood said that the General Assembly would now act on the Ways and Means Committee Third Convention Report as follows:

Item 10: The Ways and Means Committee recommends a policy of presenting the President's wife a complimentary combination ticket at conventions. Mr. Brininstool (Walker) moved to accept this recommendation. Carried.

Item 11: The Ways and Means Committee recommends that when and if it should become necessary for the NAD

to pay expenses of its representatives serving on the executive board of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, it should be the policy to do so. Mr. Duke (Heil) moved to accept this recommendation. Carried.

Item 12: (Bill 22—See Appendix.) The Ways and Means Committee moves that the Home Office investigate the possibility of obtaining insurance on an individual basis for all who register at NAD conventions. This bill was accordingly referred to the Home Office.

Item 13: (Bill 32—See Appendix.) The Ways and Means Committee wishes to point out that the Law Committee is considering changes in sections dealing with committees. The Ways and Means Committee recommends that complimentary tickets be limited to chairmen of standing committees. Mr. Taylor (seconded from the floor) moved to table this bill. Tabled.

Item 14: (Bill 33—See Appendix.) This bill was filed without recommendation due to the fact that there was a lack of detailed information about the publication and financial considerations.

On questioning from the floor, Mr. Norwood stated that these recommended changes and-or additions were to become effective at the current convention. Carried by general consent.

President Sanderson read Bill 34 and referred it to the Resolutions Committee. (See Appendix.)

President Sanderson requested that Mr. Propp, chairman of the Public Relations Committee, take the floor and report on the committee's actions. The Public Relations Committee Report is as follows:

Report of the Public Relations Committee

Bill 16 submitted by B. Leavitt, referred to PR by Resolutions Committee—Subject: That we encourage capable writers, either among the deaf or hearing, to prepare articles suitable for publication in technical and trade journals.

Bill 17 submitted by Thomas Duke, direct referral to PR—Subject: Since other minority groups obtain TV, radio, newspaper publicity for themselves by riots, strikes, marches, etc., let's urge upon the TV medium to spot a NAD meeting nationwide once for an honorary, working group.

Bill 23 submitted by Claude H. Samuelson (ESAD), referred to PR by Resolutions Committee—Subject: That the NAD look into the possibility of giving information to the parents of deaf children as to their education through the medium of television networks all over the United States.

Mr. Brininstool (Davis) moved for acceptance of the report as submitted. Carried.

Mr. Brininstool moved for adjournment of the General Assembly (Gwendel Butler) Carried.

Adjournment followed at 11:28 a.m.

SEVENTH SESSION

Minutes of the Council Of Representatives Friday, June 21, 1968

At 11:30 a.m., President Sanderson explained that the Council would then convene and only those who were officially accepted as representing their state associations and confirmed by the Credentials Committee could vote.

Mr. Norwood took the floor and thanked the Ways and Means Committee for their wonderful cooperation.

Mr. Gordon Allen, chairman of the Law Committee, was asked to take the floor and discuss his report. He asked that we recess for lunch first.

On motion by Jess Smith, it was agreed by general consent to try to obtain another meeting room at 3:45 in order to attempt to finish business rather than doing so on Saturday.

At this time President Sanderson recessed the Council of Representatives until 1:00 p.m.

EIGHTH SESSION

Minutes of the Council Of Representatives Friday, June 21, 1968

President Sanderson called this session to order at 1:15 p.m. He explained that a 2/3 vote was necessary to pass on all changes in the Bylaws.

At this time Dr. Marshall Hester took the floor to say a few words of farewell because he had to leave Las Vegas on an afternoon plane. His message was as follows:

All of you know that I can and like to speak and sign at the same time, but, during lunch at noon, I broke my tooth, so I can't talk very clearly. I will talk to you all for just a moment. (Dr. Hester requested that the resolution regarding the president of Gallaudet College be projected on the screen.) For all we know, for some years in the past, we at Gallaudet have hired the deaf and for the past hundred years it seems to me that we could find someone in the deaf population who is a qualified person. I am hoping that all of you this afternoon will support that resolution to bring it to the board at Gallaudet and that they will very seriously consider picking a deaf man to manage their college.

Mr. Gordon Allen then took the floor and submitted the Law Committee First Convention Report for discussion. This report is as follows:

Law Committee First Convention Report

Your committee recommends that the following amendments to the bylaws be adopted. Some spring from experience of the past two years and some are proposals of the Executive Board or the Home Office.

1. Article II, Section 1a—Delete the last paragraph that reads "In the Home

Office shall be conducted all official business of the Association."

Reason: Officers not members of the Home Office staff have to handle some of the official business of the Association and we cannot expect them to travel to Washington to do it.

2. Article II, Section 2a—Delete the entire section and renumber succeeding sections.

Reason: We propose to redefine the duties of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Secretary in later amendments.

3. Article III, Section 2—Add a new subsection (b) and renumber present (b) to (c).

"Any regular or individual member in good standing desiring to be a candidate for any office to be filled at a convention may announce his or her intentions in the official publication of the Association four months in advance of the convention. Such candidate shall be given preference in the order of nomination but nothing in this subsection shall act to prevent other nominations at the convention."

Reason: It is desired that Cooperating Member Associations be informed in advance as to who are running for office and have time to instruct their Representatives as to their preference. This subsection has purposely been made permissive rather than mandatory so as to provide flexibility.

4. Article III, Section 5, a—Delete entire section and renumber following sections.

Reason: It is not practical now or in the foreseeable future to employ our President or Secretary-Treasurer full time. At the last three conventions this section has been suspended by adopting or amending Article XX at each convention.

5. Article III, Section 8 (Compensation of officers)—Add a new subsection to read "b. The Executive Board may suspend provisions of this section if circumstances warrant."

Reason: If we are accepted by the United Fund as a participating agency we cannot pay our officers.

6. Article IV, Section 1—Delete present subsection d.

Reason: Not practical.

7. Article IV, Section 1—Add a new subsection (d): "d. He may with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Honorary Board for the Association."

8. Article IV, Section 1e—Delete entire subsection (e).

Reason: Subsection unnecessary.

9. Article IV, Section 1—Add a new subsection (e): "He shall with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Executive Secretary and if the circumstances warrant an Assistant to the Executive Secretary."

Reason: Same as No. 4 also the Executive Secretary's work load is getting so heavy that an assistant is advisable.

10. Article IV, Section 1—Delete subsection (g).

Reason: Subsection unnecessary.

11. Article IV, Section 1h—Change the word "designate" to "appoint."

Reason: Uniform use of words.

12. Article IV, Section 1j—Change the last sentence to read "In addition to this publication the President shall cause copies of the budget to be mailed. . . ."

Reason: He cannot personally do it. The Home Office must.

13. Article IV, Section 1k—Change the last line to read "each member of the Executive Board."

Reason: Uniform use of words.

14. Article IV, Section 3—Delete all of the section and substitute the following:

a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all conventions of the Association and meetings of the Executive Board, and he shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention and the minutes of all Executive Board meetings published in their entirety in the earliest possible issue of the official publication of the Association.

b. He shall have charge of the Invested Funds of the Association and shall buy or sell such securities or real estate as the Council of Representatives or the Executive Board may direct.

c. He shall make a report of such Invested Funds at each convention or as directed by the Executive Board.

d. He shall be bonded.

Reason: An elected financial officer may be necessary to sign certain papers but all other duties except handling the Invested Funds will be handled by the Executive Secretary.

15. Article IV—Add a new Section 4, Duties of the Executive Secretary.

"The Executive Secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the Executive Board. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for making recommendations concerning policies and programs to the Executive Board. He shall be responsible for implementing policies approved by the Executive Board and for administering the Executive Board program as the Executive Board shall direct. The Executive Secretary shall have exclusive power, subject to approved policies, to designate, appoint or remove employees of the Executive Board and he shall supervise and direct their activities. His compensation shall be determined by the Executive Board.

Reason: Duties of the Executive Secretary need defining.

16. Article V, Section 2d—Change to read: "It shall have power to appropriate money from the Operating Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. It may appropriate money from the Invested Funds of the Association by a vote of eight of its eleven members. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in

convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board.

Reason: We have not had an "Endowment Fund" as such since 1956. It is in reality our "Invested Funds." Also a referendum of the entire membership is for all practical purposes an impossibility.

17. Article VI, Section 2b—Delete the words "the next" in the first line and substitute the word "succeeding."

Reason: Hotels are now booking conventions as far as eight years in advance and if we are to get attractive dates for our conventions in the future we will have to decide on our meeting places at least four and possibly six years ahead.

18. Article VIII, Section 1—Change the heading to read "Funds and Indebtedness" and at the end of the subsection add "provided that the Executive Board may by a vote of eight of its eleven members obligate the Association for long-term obligations for the purchase of Capital Assets."

b. The Operating Fund of the Association shall be the operating fund of the Association.

c. The Invested Funds of the Association shall be such assets of the Association as are invested in stocks, bonds, real estate or other forms of investments.

Reason: It would be impossible for the Association to buy a Home Office building under the restrictions imposed by the present bylaws. Also the Operating Fund and the Invested Funds are nowhere defined in the present bylaws.

19. Article XVI, Section 1d—At the end of this subsection delete the period and add ", providing the Executive Board shall not engage the Association in any activity, business or function inconsistent with the stated purpose of being as outlined in the Preamble to these bylaws and providing the non-profit nature of the Association is preserved."

Reason: This subsection was originally adopted at the last convention at the suggestion of our attorney and this addition is designed to prevent any straying from or subordination of the stated purpose of our Association.

20. Article XX, Section 1—Delete the entire article.

Reason: If preceeding amendments are adopted this article is no longer needed.

Your committee has carefully considered the nineteen proposals of Mr. Herbert L. Goodwin as submitted in a paid advertisement in the May 1967 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN and a letter to your chairman. Some have been incorporated in whole or in part in the foregoing amendments. The rest we cannot recommend at this time.

We have also considered proposals for a President-elect and for automatic succession to the Executive Board by the

retiring President. We do not recommend their adoption at this time.

Action was taken on this report as follows:

Item 1: Mr. Platt moved to accept this as read. (Walker) Carried.

Item 2: Mrs. Sinclair moved to accept the item as read. (Vadnais) Carried.

Item 3: Mr. Buckmaster moved to accept the item as read. (Duke) Carried.

Item 4: Mr. Norwood moved to accept the item as read. (Samuelson) Carried.

Item 5: Mr. Pimentel moved that subsection a of Article III, Section 8, be changed to read: "The officers of the Association shall not receive salaries but may receive actual expense reimbursement. (Miller) Carried.

Mr. Samuelson moved to accept Article III, Section 8 (b) as read (Feland) Carried.

Item 6: Alice Beardsley (Norwood) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 7: Mr. Rafferty (Gwendolyn Butler) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 8: Platt (Doris Heil) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 9: Mr. Jordan (Horgen) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 10: Mr. Siders (Young) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 11: Mr. Jordan (Mrs. Allen) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 12: Mr. Claveau (Duke) moved to accept the motion as read. Carried.

Item 13: Mr. Sonnenstrahl (Mrs. Allen) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 14: Mr. Rafferty (Taylor) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Mr. Ramger (Pimentel) moved to add a new subsection (e) to Article IV, Section 3 to read: "e. He shall condense correspondence of the officers and the Home Office and prepare a letter with such information regularly for the rest of the Executive Board." Carried.

Item 15: Mr. Ramger (Miller) moved that the duties of the Executive Secretary be defined as follows in place of the Law Committee's Item 15. Carried.

Article IV, Section 4, Duties of the Executive Secretary:

a. The Executive Secretary shall be employed full time in the Home Office at a salary to be determined by the Executive Board.

b. He shall be subject to the policies of the Executive Board and shall be personally responsible to the President.

c. He shall employ, with the approval of the President, such clerical assistants as may be deemed necessary.

d. He shall keep a list of Cooperating Member Associations with the names and addresses of their officers and resident members.

e. He shall, on January 1 of each year, determine the quota due from each Cooperating Member Association and notify it of such determination, and

shall have record showing the date and amount of each quota payment.

f. He shall keep a list of all individual members of the Association giving their full names and post office addresses and contributions to date, and shall send them notices at least one month in advance of the date their membership will expire.

g. He shall receive all monies due the Association and shall issue a receipt for same.

h. He shall sign all checks for such expenditures as may be authorized by the Council of Representatives of the Executive Board.

i. He shall keep a record of all receipts and expenditures involved in connection with any funds maintained by the Association, which shall be open for inspection by interested members and he shall prepare a report on the state of finances under his care whenever called upon to do so by the President or Executive Board or the members of the convention.

j. He shall present monthly itemized financial reports for the Association to be printed in the official publication.

k. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Board may require and such bond shall cover all members of his staff.

Reason: Duties of the Executive Secretary need defining.

Item 16: Mr. Miller (Vadnais) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 18: Mrs. Hicks (Miller) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 19: Mr. Jordan (Pettingill) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 20: Mr. Pimentel (Youngren) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Mr. Allen next brought up the Law Committee Second Convention Report.

The report was presented as follows:

Law Committee Second Convention Report

Your committee has considered all convention bills referred to it so far and reports as follows:

Bill 1 (Maude Sinclair of Alabama)—I understand that Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes plans to establish a National Association of Parents of Deaf Children. If such is the case, I move that this association be invited to affiliate with the NAD with all the privileges of a state cooperating association.

Disposal: We recommend that this bill be referred to the Resolutions Committee to be incorporated into a resolution reflecting the support and encouragement of the NAD for the proposed National Association of Parents of Deaf Children.

Bill 2 (Lil Skinner)—The immediate retiring President may assume the office of President Emeritus with all rights and privileges of board membership for one term of four years.

Disposal: Disapproved. Present bylaws provide past presidents non-voting

membership in the Council of Representatives. Consideration for establishment of Executive Board membership is one of the items listed by your committee for further study and to be reported on prior to the 1970 convention.

Bill 9 (Alfred Sonnenstrahl)—I move that to be a member of the NAD one must be a member of the state association in which he resides and affiliated to the NAD.

Disposal: Disapproved. Such a provision is not compatible with the present philosophy and the bylaws as they relate to the NAD and Cooperating Membership structures or to membership in the respective association.

Bill 13 (Wisconsin, Horgen)—Amendment to Article VI, Section 2b: "circumstances warrant it," such change be made in the best interest of the Association by making its conventions more accessible to great concentrations of the deaf population.

Disposal: Disapproved. The matter is redundant since the present "circumstances warrant" covers the case.

Bill 19 (Norwood)—I move the Executive Secretary be given voice during the Council of Representative sessions.

Disposal: Approved. Incorporated in proposed amendments.

Bill 20 (Alfred Sonnenstrahl)—I move that standing committee chairmen, who are not members of the Council of Representatives, have voice during the convention proceedings.

Disposal: Approved. Incorporated in proposed amendments.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following amendments to the bylaws:

21. Article VI, Section 4 (new section, Item 15)—Insert in the proposed new section (Item 15) after "policies and programs to the Executive Board." in the third line. "He shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote."

Reason: His experience and knowledge of our problems should be utilized.

22. Article X, Section 1—Add a new subsection to read: "b. The Law Committee, the Ways and Means Committee and other committees specified by the President shall be standing committees of the Association."

Reason: Standing committees need defining for purposes of the next proposed amendment.

23. Article X, Section 2—Delete the entire section and substitute the following subsections:

a. Chairmen of standing committees, who are not members of the Council of Representatives, shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote.

b. Chairmen of interim committees, who are not members of the Council of Representatives, shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives for the duration of discussion in

which their committee is involved, but may not vote.

Reason: It is desired to utilize the knowledge and experience of the chairmen of these important committees.

Your committee again discussed proposals for changes in the bylaws relating to officers and their terms. Specific points were:

a. Creation of the office of President-elect.

b. Reduction in the term of officers from four to two years.

c. Creation of an additional Executive Board position for the retiring president.

d. Possible establishment of officers and board members on a regional basis.

The Law Committee proposes with your permission and that of the Executive Board to meet prior to the 1970 convention to draw up proposed revisions of the bylaws with consideration of the above.

An example of a possible revision would be that starting in 1970 a President-elect be chosen for a two-year term and that terms of other officers would be reduced to two years effective in 1972. Other revisions would also be subject to thorough study.

The following action was taken on this report:

Bill 1: Mr. Hume (Gwendel Butler) moved to accept the Law Committee's recommendation to refer the bill to the Resolutions Committee. Carried.

Bill 2: Mr. Platt (Vadnais) moved to accept the Law Committee's action. Carried.

Bill 19: Approved by general consent.

Bill 20: Approved by general consent.

Item 21: Mr. Jordan (Rafferty) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 22: Mr. Young (Heil) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Item 23: Mr. Magill (Beardsley) moved to accept the item as read. Carried.

Mr. Pimentel (Claveau) moved to accept the Law Committee's decision to study changes in the bylaws relating to officers and their terms and report on such a study at the 1970 convention. Carried.

The Council of Representatives recessed at 3:45 p.m. to move to the Sage Room to continue the session.

Mr. Allen next brought up the Law Committee Third Convention Report, which read as follows:

Law Committee Third Convention Report

Your committee has considered the following bills:

Bill 24 (Brininstool)—The Secretary-Treasurer is authorized to open an account with a reputable broker firm for the purpose of investing surplus funds of the Association. He shall chair and appoint an advisory committee of four and place such buy and sell orders as a majority of the committee agrees on. He shall obtain fidelity bond in sufficient amount to cover all investments.

Disposal: Disapproved. Part is covered in proposed amendments. It is not proper for the Secretary-Treasurer to appoint. That is the prerogative of the President or the Executive Board.

Bill 26 (John B. Davis)—I move that the present Article VI, Section 2a and b. Site of convention, in the bylaws be changed to the following:

a. The place for holding each succeeding convention shall be decided by the Council of Representatives **and announced at least six months in advance.**

b. The Executive Board shall have the power to change the place and/or date when circumstances warrant it.

Disposal: Approved with the following change: Place a period after Representatives and omit the underlined words. Also indefinitely postpone item No. 17.

Bill 29 (Harvey Jay Corson)—Add a new section to Article VI, National Convention, Section 8, Conference of Presidents of Cooperating Member associations.

a. A conference of presidents of Cooperating Member associations shall be held biennially between the NAD conventions for the purpose of discussing and exchanging mutual problems that confront the state associations and recommending what course of action to be taken by the state associations.

b. The President of the NAD shall preside at the conference.

c. The NAD and each participating Cooperating Member association shall pay expenses for the conference on a half-and-half basis.

Disposal: Refer to the Executive Board for study and action since it does not seem feasible under our existing budget and bylaws.

Bill 31 (Hal Ramger)—That the office of President-elect be established by a bylaw amendment; to be effective immediately.

Article V, Section 1—The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex-officio chairman, a President-elect . . .

Article IV—New Section 2 (renumber present Section 3): The President-elect shall work closely with the President and assist him in all possible and practical ways.

Article III, Section 1: a. The officers of the Association shall be a President, President-elect . . .

Disposal: Disapproved. Your committee has discussed this matter at our two previous meetings and our recommendations are encompassed in page 3 of the second report.

Action on this report was as follows:

Bill 26: Mr. Brininstool (Alice Beardsley) moved to accept the bill as read with change. Carried.

Bill 29: Youngren (Norwood) moved to accept the bill as read. Carried.

Gordon Allen moved that the Law Committee be allowed to edit the bylaws with the understanding that the

meaning would not be changed. Carried by general consent.

Mr. Norwood (Ketchum) moved for reconsideration of Bill 2. President Sanderson asked Mr. Hazel the parliamentarian, if this required a 2/3 vote. He answered that it required a majority vote only. The motion carried.

At this point a lengthy discussion took place regarding the question of whether or not a new motion could be made covering the substance of Bill 2. The Chair ruled that no new motion could be made since the question was reconsideration of the Law Committee's action on Bill 2.

Mrs. Sinclair asked whether, if this bill were passed, it would mean the immediate past President be on the Executive Board effective as of this convention. President Sanderson said he felt it meant it would be in effect now since there was no stated time mentioned.

Mr. Smith (Pettingill) moved to reject the report of the Law Committee regarding Bill 2. Carried.

Mr. Ramger asked if the proposal as made by Mr. Smith and accepted means that it was just turned down. President Sanderson said it merely meant that the Council of Representatives could then consider the bill to satisfy the wishes of the Council.

Mr. Smith moved to amend Bill 2 to read **two** years instead of **four** years and refer it to the Council of Representatives as a "Committee of the Whole." (Hinks) Carried.

The Council of Representatives then became a Committee of the Whole. Considerable discussion took place on this subject. Questions arose as to possible conflict with contemplated changes of the bylaws relating to terms of officers.

At the close of the Committee of the Whole action, President Sanderson asked for their feelings as a Committee of the Whole. However, he emphasized that according to Robert's Rules of Order the vote had no significance other than to show the desires of this committee.

President Sanderson then asked if the Committee of the Whole desired to resolve itself back into the regular meeting of the Council of Representatives. By general consent, it was decided that the committee would do so.

President Sanderson, at this point, stated that bills acted upon were effective with passage.

Bill 2, as amended, carried.

Mr. Smith (Norwood) moved that Article XVI, Section 1 c be applied and that the Bylaws be suspended as they relate to amendments lying over for one day. (Article XVI, Section 1 a. Carried by 4/5 vote.

Mr. Smith then moved that Article III, Section 1a and Article V, Section 1a be amended to add the immediate past President as a member of the

Executive Board with Bill 2 (as amended) becoming Section 5b of Article VI, (Norwood). Carried.

Mr. Allen moved that such sections as refer to 7 of 10 members of the Executive Board be changed to read: 8 of its 11. (Griffing) Carried.

Mr. Berke announced that the Resolutions Committee had completed its report and was ready to bring it to the floor.

Mr. Smith moved to recess until Saturday morning with the Report of the Resolutions Committee being first in order of business. This motion was seconded and carried by general consent.

This session recessed at 5:00 p.m.

EIGHTH SESSION (Continued)

Minutes of the Council Of Representatives Saturday, June 22, 1968

President Sanderson called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m.

It was decided by general consent, not to second or vote for acceptance of the various resolutions presented.

Albert Berke, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, took the floor and presented resolutions as received from the Law Committee, through various bills, and from the Resolutions Committee itself.

Report of the Resolutions Committee

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled at Las Vegas, Nevada, extend on behalf of the deaf people of America a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to:

Mrs. Virginia Lewis of Youngstown, Ohio, for her consistently skillful interpreting during the 29th Biennial Convention, which services reflected highest professional competency in this extremely difficult area.

Mrs. Lee Katz for her unique and exemplary ability as a stenotypist and for transcribing the entire proceedings of the convention; and to the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf for the loan of Mrs. Katz' services during the biennial convention.

The keynote speakers, moderators, panelists and workshop participants for their interesting and constructive contributions to the deliberations during the week:

Dr. James Marsters of Pasadena, California.

Dr. Edward Martin, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. James Moss, Acting Director of Research, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. Joseph Rosenstein, Director, Communication Disorders Branch, Division of Training Programs, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. Thomas Behrens, Director, Kendall School for the Deaf, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communication Disorders Branch, Rehabilitation Services Administration, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. Marshall Hester, Director of the Southwest Regional Media Center

Dr. Ed Porter, President, National Rehabilitation Association

Dr. Jerry L. Northern, Audiology Department, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Roger Falberg, Director, Community Service Agency for the Deaf, Kansas City, Missouri

Thomas Coleman, Director, National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies

Gary Blake, Director, Training Programs for the Deaf, Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center, Hot Springs, Arkansas

Mrs. Agnes Foret, Interpreter, Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Robert Panara, Education Specialist from the National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Mr. Mervin D. Garretson, Executive Director, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf

Dr. Jerome Schein, Office of Psychological Research, Gallaudet College

Dr. Augustine Gentile, Office of Psychological Research, Gallaudet College

Dr. Stanley Bigman, Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, express to retiring President Robert G. Sanderson on behalf of its entire membership, a strong sense of awareness and appreciation for the outstanding leadership and meritorious service on behalf of the association and by extension to the deaf people of the United States, during his term of office.

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, salute the emergence of the new National Technical Institute of the Deaf, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, and express the best wishes of the Association for its successful growth into an institution which will fulfill a long-needed void in higher education for the deaf.

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, commend President Leonard M. Elstad and Gallaudet College on a continuing record of providing higher technical education for deaf persons desiring to continue their education, and for providing innovative leadership in the area of teacher preparation at the preschool, primary, and secondary levels, and for its contributions to the field of research and in other areas related to deafness.

RESOLVED, that the National As-

sociation of the Deaf, in convention assembled at Las Vegas, Nevada, extend to Chairman Ned Wheeler, Mrs. Sue Stockton and the local committee the deepest appreciation of the membership on the successful achievement of a superior convention, the first of its kind and marking a new era in the history of NAD conventions, with the largest in-convention registration in the annals of the National Association of the Deaf.

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, acknowledge the unprecedented growth and progress of the Junior NAD, commend the young Junior NADers on an outstanding and impressive first National Convention in Washington, D.C., in May, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Association extend to the dynamic director of the Junior NAD, Frank R. Turk, the thanks and recognition of the membership upon a most unusual accomplishment.

WHEREAS there remains a lack of sufficient national socioeconomic data concerning the deaf, and a very real need for a clear-cut definition of the term "deaf" in terms of the feasibility of an extra income tax exemption, and in view of the emergent national Census of the deaf, be it

RESOLVED that professionals involved in this national Census be requested to devise a definition of the term "deaf," and to incorporate the question of the extra tax exemption into their survey, and be it further

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf express its continued concern but postpone further action on this question until such data becomes available.

WHEREAS trade union apprenticeship programs can be a valuable help in upgrading employment opportunities for deaf people; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, strongly express its support for increased apprenticeship opportunities for deaf people and further go on record as recommending that the new National Association of the Deaf administration pursue this matter through an appropriate action program.

WHEREAS the Argentine Confederation of Deaf Mutes has inquired as to whether the National Association of the Deaf can collaborate in the establishment of a Pan American Association of the Deaf and

WHEREAS previous efforts to form such an association were not successful because of the lack of interest by established governmental and other organizations and

WHEREAS there is still a great need for dissemination of information to the deaf of other countries in this hemisphere, designed to raise their social, educational and economic levels, then be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf, through its Committee on International Relations, re-

sume its efforts to establish, in cooperation with all other national organizations of the deaf in this hemisphere, a Pan American Association of the Deaf, dedicated to the advancement of the welfare of the deaf generally and those residing in this hemisphere specifically.

WHEREAS, the Federal government has established a Youth Opportunity Program designed to provide meaningful summer work for economically and culturally deprived youth, and

WHEREAS, young deaf people frequently have difficulty obtaining such employment because of their inability to compete effectively in the summer job market, then be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf communicate with the Federal government agencies concerned with the Youth Opportunity Program to urge that full consideration be given to deaf youth desirous of participating in it.

WHEREAS, many organizations have found it much to the benefit of their treasury to use special means to add to their resources, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf form a committee for the sole purpose of inducing and encouraging the deaf and their hearing friends to take advantage of the tax-exempt status of this organization and make annual donations or bequests or to set up memorials in honor of individuals interested in the welfare of the deaf.

WHEREAS, there is a great need for an international language of signs to permit the deaf of all countries to communicate effectively with one another, and great advances in international travel will greatly increase the volume of such travel, resulting in increasing contacts by the nationals of the several countries, including the deaf members thereof, and

WHEREAS, the National Association of the Deaf is desirous of promoting the social, educational and economic well-being of the deaf throughout the world and is cognizant of the fact that the pursuit of such goals would be greatly simplified by the closing of the communication gap which now exists, then be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf sponsor, jointly with the World Federation of the Deaf, an inquiry into the feasibility of developing a truly international language of signs system and, if so indicated, to cooperate fully in the establishment of a project, to be manned by qualified linguists and other experts, under the aegis of an appropriate international or national organization, to develop such a system and to promote its use by the deaf throughout the world. The Committee on International Relations is hereby authorized to pursue such inquiry and efforts on behalf of the National Association of the Deaf.

WHEREAS, the dissemination of emergency information by means of television bulletins is increasingly widespread, and

WHEREAS, these bulletins are rarely in a form that the deaf and hearing impaired are able to understand, and

WHEREAS, the welfare and safety of the deaf and hearing-impaired is endangered by this lack of information readily available to the public, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, strongly recommends that television stations caption all emergency bulletins, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all major networks and to the Federal Communications Commission.

WHEREAS, education of the deaf has been ongoing in the United States for over 150 years with higher education a reality since 1864, and

WHEREAS, one of the indices of the success of the American educational system for the hearing-impaired should be implicit in the number of deaf persons with professional training in addition to experience and empathy qualifying them for administrative and supervisory positions in the educational programs of the local, state and Federal complex, but contrariwise, hearing impaired individuals frequently encounter the spectre of underemployment and preclusion from consideration for such executive positions because of their deafness, and

WHEREAS, interviews are now being conducted with the view of selecting a successor to the retiring president of Gallaudet College, and with due observation made of the recurring changes in various administrative positions among schools for the deaf, as well as in rehabilitation centers and other situations where a qualified deaf person might make a meaningful contribution, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf in convention assembled at Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22, 1968, strongly urge that qualified deaf persons be given equal consideration for such categories of responsibility, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be mailed to the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College, and to all appropriate state and Federal agencies.

WHEREAS, the Federal Civil Rights laws now prohibit discrimination in employment opportunities of certain persons, and

WHEREAS, deaf persons sometimes fail to obtain employment for which they are qualified, solely because of their deafness, then be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf investigate the provisions of existing civil rights laws to ascertain the extent to which they protect the employment and other rights of deaf persons and, if so indicated, to support the passage of future legislation

designed to protect the civil rights of the deaf.

WHEREAS, the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, currently is funding over 50 teacher-training programs in the area of deafness at various colleges and universities in the United States, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf express on behalf of its membership a signal salute of commendation and gratitude for the foresight of the United States Congress in making such provisions possible, and to the Advisory Board for its developmental work along these lines; however,

WHEREAS, a truly comprehensive preparation program in the education of the deaf should encompass every aspect of the disability, and should range over the entire spectrum of the reality of deafness and of the possible handicapping effects of a restrictive communication approach including exposure to and study of all the available communicative techniques with deaf children in the classrooms, and

WHEREAS, a course in manual communication appears on the required curriculum in only a few of these teacher-preparation programs, and further

WHEREAS, deaf persons are excluded by requirements of normal hearing and speech proficiency from admission into some of these Federally-funded programs in the area of deafness, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf in convention assembled at Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22, 1968, strongly deplore the lack of objectivity and comprehensiveness of such training programs which reflect inadequate understanding of the meaning of deafness by avoiding the vital instruction of manual communication along with requisite courses in speech, lipreading, audiology and other instruction germane to the problem, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Association urge that all Federally-funded programs remove requirements for admission which are discriminatory to deaf persons where such practices exist.

WHEREAS, there is a great need for adequate space for the Home Office of the National Association of the Deaf in the Washington, D.C., area, and

WHEREAS, the rental cost of such space would greatly tax the resources of the National Association of the Deaf at the present time, and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best long-range interests of the National Association of the Deaf to purchase or construct an office building both to house the Home Office and to serve as an investment of part of its assets through rental of space to other organizations of or for the deaf, then be it

RESOLVED, that the Council of Representatives of the National Association of the Deaf go on record as authorizing the Executive Board to purchase or construct such an office building.

WHEREAS, meetings of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf are open to all members, and

WHEREAS, Cooperating Member association officers could well profit by observing such deliberations, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf publicize the date, time and place of all Executive Board meetings, and be it further

RESOLVED, that Cooperating Member association officers be encouraged to attend insofar as their finances permit.

WHEREAS, since its inception in 1880 the National Association of the Deaf has favored a liberal approach to communication methodology in the education of the deaf, which has resulted in the attainment of the highest educational standards for the deaf people among all nations of the world, and

WHEREAS, recent years have witnessed an increase of objective research in this area, which would appear to affirm the need for clear and visible communicative approaches if the deaf child is to reach his maximum educational potential, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf express its commendation and approval to those engaged in education, rehabilitation and psychology for the advances made in this long neglected area, with a resultant refreshing and sorely needed transformation in the educational climate in the United States and elsewhere; therefore be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf reaffirm its belief in the effectiveness and the need for utilization of the simultaneous method of communication at all teaching levels in the education of deaf children, such method to be defined as the simultaneous use of the language of signs, fingerspelling, speech and lipreading.

WHEREAS, the National Theatre of the Deaf has completed its first year of operation and has brought new lustre to the language of signs and has enhanced the public image of the deaf, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, express its appreciation and commendation to David Hays, his staff and the cast.

WHEREAS, the work of the Ways and Means Committee has increased in importance and duration, resulting in insufficient time to properly deliberate during the convention, be it then

RESOLVED, that the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf be authorized to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to meet one day prior

to the convention proper to perform its functions in a more deliberative manner.

Albert Berke, Chairman
Sam Block
Mervin Garretson
Mrs. Boyd Hume
Jerald Jordan

Mr. Rafferty moved that the Rochester Method be defined as fingerspelling, reading and writing. (Feland) This motion failed to carry.

Mr. Pettingill moved to amend the resolution regarding communication on page 9 of the Report of the Resolutions Committee to read: "with special emphasis on the Rochester Method with preschool and primary deaf children." (Feland) The motion failed to carry.

Mr. Norwood cautioned that care should be taken in wording this resolution.

Mr. Platt moved that the Report of the Resolutions Committee be accepted as corrected. (Roberts) Carried.

Mr. Ramger moved to accept the Reports of the Ways and Means Committee as ratified by the General Assembly. (Neurenberger). Carried.

A standing vote of thanks went to Mr. Norwood and his committee for their fine work.

Mr. Pimental moved that all actions as passed by the General Assembly be accepted. (Sonnenstrahl) Carried.

Mr. Pettingill announced that this would be the last chance to obtain tickets to the "Georges" banquet and that it was not necessary to be a member to attend. This banquet would be at 6:00 p.m. in the Gold and Silver Rooms.

President Sanderson announced that those state Representatives who desired to retain their flags must be responsible for them and see that they were returned. The NAD would be responsible for all flags from state associations which had seen fit to make a donation.

President Sanderson asked if there was any further business of any kind. There being none, Mr. Hume moved that the floor be opened for nominations of officers and board members. (Taylor) Carried.

President Sanderson stated that five minutes would be allowed for each nominating speech.

Mr. Hume nominated Mr. Robert O. Lankenau for President. Mr. Lankenau accepted.

Mr. Brininstool moved that nominations be closed and that the ballot be cast for Mr. Lankenau.

Since the Secretary-Treasurer could not cast the vote for himself, Mr. Allen moved that the First Vice President cast the ballot for Mr. Lankenau. Carried. Mr. Smith cast the ballot for Mr. Lankenau for President.

Gale Walker nominated Mr. Jess Smith for First Vice President. Mr. Smith accepted.

Mr. Vadnais moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Smith as First

Vice President. (Hinks) Carried. The Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Smith for First Vice President.

Mr. Vadnais nominated Mr. Gordon Allen for Second Vice President. Mr. Allen accepted.

Mr. Samuelson (Platt) moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Allen as Second Vice President. Carried. The Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Allen for Second Vice President.

President Sanderson then opened the floor for nominations for Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Taylor nominated Mr. Carl Brininstool. Mr. Brininstool accepted.

Mr. Neurenberger nominated Mr. Harold Ramger. Mr. Ramger accepted.

Mr. Norwood nominated Mr. Jerald Jordan. Mr. Jordan accepted.

President Sanderson asked Mr. Gary Curtis of Utah to be chief teller and be responsible for counting the votes. He was to be assisted by Mr. Burnett, Mr. Ladner and Mrs. Miller.

President Sanderson then made a roll call. It was found that Robert Hughes of Arizona and the Reverend Stallings of Virginia were absent. This left 42 Representatives, 9 Board Members and 1 "George" to vote, a total of 52. A majority vote would be 27.

Mr. Ramger was elected as Secretary-Treasurer by getting 30 votes, a majority.

President Sanderson suggested that, in order to speed up voting, if there were a number of nominations for Executive Board membership, the top four on the first ballot would be kept (including any ties) and another vote would be taken providing no one received a majority on the first vote.

Mr. Corson nominated Mr. Frank K. Turk. Mr. Turk accepted.

Mr. Miller nominated Mrs. Lillian Skinner. Mrs. Skinner accepted.

Mr. Petkovich nominated Mr. Ramon Rodriguez. Mr. Rodriguez accepted.

Mr. Norwood nominated Mrs. Alice Beardsley. Mrs. Beardsley accepted.

Mr. Griffing nominated Mr. Gunnar Rath. Mr. Rath accepted.

Mr. Davis nominated Mr. Albert Berke. Mr. Berke accepted.

Mr. Sonnenstrahl nominated Mr. Douglas J. N. Burke. Mr. Burke accepted.

Mr. Pettingill nominated Mr. Ralph White. Mr. White accepted.

Mr. Claveau nominated Mr. Jerald Jordan. Mr. Jordan accepted.

President Sanderson asked if it was desired to close nominations. There being no additions, nominations were closed.

Mr. Pimentel asked that, by general consent, the floor be open to nominations again. Carried.

Mr. Schreiber nominated Mr. W. Art Sherman. Mr. Sherman accepted.

President Sanderson closed the nominations.

Good of the order remarks followed:

Mr. Wheeler announced the Order of Georges banquet would start at 6:00 p.m.

Mr. Schreiber announced a vacant seat on the chartered plane returning to D. C. and that a person could get it cheaply by seeing him.

Mr. Lankenau announced that Mr. Hilbert Duning, the deaf architect who drew the proposed plans for the Home Office building, was in the audience and introduced him. Mr. Duning said he was ready to prepare working plans when and if the NAD decided to build. A vote of thanks was given to him for his efforts.

Mrs. Skinner praised Jerry Fail on her work on THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Mr. Curtis handed President Sanderson the results of the election and Mr. Frank R. Turk was elected a Board member on the first ballot with 27 votes.

Ballots were then distributed for the second round of voting with instructions to vote for Mr. White, Mrs. Beardsley, Mr. Jordan, who were the highest runnersup on first ballot but did not get enough votes for a majority.

Mr. White was elected with 33 votes on the second ballot.

President Sanderson then declared the officers and new Board members duly elected. Carried, by general consent.

Mr. Pettingill moved that bids be open for the next convention in 1970. (Platt) Carried.

Mr. Leitson tendered a bid from Miami Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Gordon Allen made a bid for Minneapolis, Minnesota. Minneapolis won the 1970 convention by a majority vote.

Bidding for the 1972 convention was next and the following states expressed their desire to host that convention:

Mr. Albert Berke bid for New York.

Mrs. Pauline Hicks bid for Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. Magill bid for New Orleans, Louisiana.

Miami Beach won the 1972 convention by a majority vote.

Mr. Allen moved to suspend consideration of the 1974 site. (Sonnenstrahl) Carried.

Mr. Allen moved that the Executive Board be given authority to check the proceedings of the convention and correct them if necessary. (Sonnenstrahl) Carried.

The convention adjourned sine die at 1:30 p.m.

Robert O. Lankenau
Secretary-Treasurer

APPENDIX

Bill 1—Sponsor: Maude Y. Sinclair, Alabama. Referred to Law Committee.

I understand that Mrs. Mary J. Rhodes plans to establish a National Association of Parents of Deaf Children. If such is the case, I move that this association be invited to affiliate with the NAD with all the privileges of a state cooperating association.

Bill 2—Sponsor: Lil Skinner, California. Referred to Law Committee.

The immediate retiring President is to assume the office of President Emeritus with all rights and privileges of Board membership for one term of four years.

Bill 3—Sponsor: Alfred Sonnenstrahl, Maryland. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

I move that the NAD contact the national television networks for the possibility of inserting printed captions for their emergency bulletins.

Bill 4—Sponsor: Gale F. Walker, Indiana. Referred to Legislation Committee.

The National Association of the Deaf shall investigate the provisions of existing civil rights laws to ascertain which, if any, provisions assure the deaf equal rights in employment opportunities and other aspects of social and economic life. If such rights are not now guaranteed, the National Association of the Deaf shall take necessary steps to have the deaf, as a minority group, included in provisions of future legislation.

Bill 5—Sponsor: Samuel A. Block, Illinois. Referred to Resolutions committee.

Resolution, Pan American Association of the Deaf

Whereas, the Argentine Confederation of Deaf Mutes has inquired as to whether the NAD can collaborate in establishing a Pan American Association of the Deaf, and

Whereas, previous efforts to form such an association were not successful because of lack of interest by established governmental and other organizations, and

Whereas, there is still a great need for dissemination of information to the deaf of other countries in this hemisphere to raise their social, educational and economic levels, than be it

Resolved that the NAD, through its Committee on International Relations, resume its efforts to establish, in cooperation with other national organizations of the deaf in this hemisphere, a Pan American Association of the Deaf, dedicated to the advancement of the welfare of the deaf generally and to those residing in this hemisphere specifically.

Bill 6—Sponsor: Samuel A. Block, Illinois. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Resolution, International Sign Language

Whereas, there is a great need for an international sign language to permit the deaf of all countries to communicate effectively with one another, and

Whereas, the great advances made in speed and cost of international travel will greatly increase the volume of such travel in the future so that there will be increasing meetings and other contacts by the nationals of the several countries, including the deaf members thereof, and

Whereas, the NAD is desirous of promoting the social, educational and economic well-being of the deaf throughout the world and is cognizant of the fact that the pursuit of such goals would be greatly simplified by the closing of the communication gap which now exists, then be it

Resolved that the NAD sponsor, jointly with the WFD, and inquiry into the feasibility of developing a truly international sign language system and, if so indicated, to cooperate fully in the establishment of a professional project to develop such a system and promote its use throughout the world. The Committee on International Relations is authorized to represent the NAD in such matters.

Bill 7—Sponsor: Boyd D. Hume, Ohio. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

The membership of our Ohio Association of the Deaf feel that the present NAD membership quota of \$1.50 per capita, does not leave us with sufficient financial means to carry out our objectives and hinders us in taking up new projects.

Bill 8—Sponsor: Thomas L. Duke, Tennessee. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

We would like legislation considered to establish a nationwide committee to inquire of trade unions to admit deaf as apprentices at their trade similar to the ITU apprenticeship now in effect.

Bill 9—Sponsor: Alfred Sonnenstrahl, Maryland. Referred to Law Committee.

I move that to be a member of the NAD one must be a member of the state association in which he resides and affiliated with the NAD. (Explanation—There are some Advancing Members who are not members of any state association.)

Bill 10—Sponsor: Al Berke and Robert Davila, New York. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Recommendations Regarding the Investigation of an Extra Income Tax Exemption for Handicapped Persons

A. That the NAD refrain from undertaking such a survey again until such time as professional and financial assistance can be obtained.

B. That there be a clear-cut definition of the word "deaf" as it applies to this question.

C. That, if the answer to this question is so vital that it must be met, it is recommended that an effort be made to incorporate the question within the socio-economic data to be gleaned by the proposed 1970 census.

D. That the cooperation of all known organizations of the deaf, both state and local, be engaged in all future surveys.

Bill 11—Sponsor: Max Friedman. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

I move that the NAD retain the services of Judge Finesilver to appear before the Congressional committee

investigating the practices of the insurance companies in discrimination and rate fixing. The NAD should appropriate necessary funds for this.

Bill 12—Sponsor: Robert Horgen, Wisconsin. Referred to Committee on Income Tax Exemption.

I propose that NAD further pursue the question of the extra \$600 exemption by making contacts with proper authorities in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere wherever necessary with a view toward obtaining that exemption for deaf individuals whose incomes fall within the ceiling of \$3,000 a year.

Bill 13—Sponsor: Wisconsin. Referred to Law Committee.

Amendment to Section 2(b), Article VI: "circumstances warrant it," "such change be made in the best interest of the Association by making its conventions more accessible to great concentrations of the deaf population."

Bill 14—Sponsor: Wisconsin. Referred to new President's committee.

With emergencies and other unusual happenings such as racial and campus riots and riot-connected curfews, weather conditions, assassinations, etc., increasing in incidence in all parts of the country, the deaf and hearing impaired are left out in the dark as to who or what is involved when such scenes go on TV screens. Estimated population of the deaf and hearing impaired ranges from 18 to 25 million.

It is suggested that, since all TV stations and networks are licensed by FCC, NAD look into the possibility of enlisting FCC assistance in encouraging these licensees to use captions as a public service to the deaf and hearing impaired.

Bill 15—Sponsor: Lawrence Leitson, Florida; John B. Davis, Illinois. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Be it resolved that the Council of Representatives go on record as favoring the purchase or construction of an office building in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area. Be it further resolved that the new Executive Board be empowered to act on this matter in the best interests of the NAD.

Bill 16—Sponsor: B. J. Leavitt, Nebraska. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, there are numerous technical and trade magazines going to the top men of various industries and,

Whereas, the deaf as a group receive too little favorable publicity with such persons, therefore be it

Resolved that we encourage capable writers, either among the deaf or hearing to prepare articles suitable for publication in such magazines.

Bill 17—Sponsor: Thomas L. Duke, Tennessee. Referred to Publicity Committee.

Since other minority groups get TV, radio, and newspaper publicity for themselves by riots, strikes, marches, etc.,

let's urge upon the TV medium to spot an NAD meeting nationwide once for an honorable working minority group.

Bill 18—Sponsor: Jerald M. Jordan, District of Columbia. Referred to Executive Board.

That the NAD subscribe to a legislative clipping service which will screen all laws proposed in the 50 states and Congress. Alternatively, the NAD could share this cost with the COSD.

Bill 19—Sponsor: Malcom Norwood, District of Columbia. Referred to Law Committee.

I move that the Executive Secretary be given voice during the Council of Representatives sessions.

Bill 20—Sponsor: Alfred Sonnenstrahl. Referred to Law Committee.

I move that committee chairmen, who are not members of the Council of Representatives, have voice during the convention proceedings.

Bill 21—Sponsor: Boyd D. Hume, Ohio. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Resolved that the NAD form a committee for the sole purpose of inducing, encouraging, and asking the deaf and their hearing friends to make annual donations to the NAD, including bequests to set up memorials in honor of individuals interested in the welfare of the deaf community.

Bill 22—Sponsor: Leslie C. Hall, Missouri. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Moved that the cost of insurance providing the coverage for all who participate in the convention functions be included in the registration fee.

Definition:

A. Insurance to cover (1) accidental injury during convention activities, (2) death, (3) illness, (4) hospitalization, (5) injury received while on transportation from home to the convention or from the convention to home, and (6) loss of any property by burglary, fire, etc.

B. Coverage to be in effect within 48 hours before the convention and 48 hours after the convention.

Some points to consider:

A. Possible increase in registration fee—only small amount—suggested \$1 additional.

B. Selection of insurance company would be left to the decision of the Executive Secretary of the NAD.

Bill 23—Sponsor: Claude H. Samuelson, New York. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

I move that the NAD look into the possibility of giving information to the parents of deaf children as to their education through the medium of television networks all over the United States.

Bill 24—Sponsor: Carl D. Brininstool, Texas. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer is authorized to open an account with a reputable brokerage firm for the purpose of invest-

ing surplus funds of the Association. He shall chair and appoint an advisory committee of four and place such buy-and-sell orders as a majority of the committee agrees on. He shall obtain fidelity bond in sufficient amount to cover all investments.

Bill 25—Sponsor: L. Dwight Rafferty, North Dakota. Referred to Education Committee.

Whereas, the National Association of the Deaf has experienced greatly expanded growth, and therefore, enjoys an equally expanded influence nationwide as the defender and instigator of legislation for the welfare of the deaf, and

Whereas, a consistent method of communication which can be established with young deaf children and will lead to the development of better language and vocabulary continues to remain the major bottleneck in upgrading the educational standards of deaf children, and

Whereas, the Rochester Method (modernly known as visible English) has shown a superiority in reaching the above goal as compared to other methods used in U.S. schools for the deaf, be it

Resolved that NAD, through its official publication, *THE DEAF AMERICAN*, go on record in support of the Rochester Method and strive for its adoption at all grade levels in U.S. schools for the deaf.

Bill 26—Sponsor: John B. Davis, Illinois. Referred to Law Committee.

I move that the present Article VI, Section 2, a and b, Site of Convention, in our bylaws be changed to the following:

a. The place for holding each succeeding convention shall be decided by the Council of Representatives and announced at least six months in advance.

b. The Executive Board shall have the power to change the place and/or date when circumstances warrant it.

Bill 27—Sponsor: Maude Y. Sinclair, Alabama. Referred to Education Committee.

I strongly urge the members of the NAD to pass a resolution to give their support to the use of the simultaneous method of communication in all schools for the deaf in the U.S. to accomplish two purposes: (1) Simultaneous method become the method of communication in the schools and (2) the method is not a supporter of manualism, nor against any method of communication, but the simultaneous method of communication would greatly advance the education of deaf children in all schools for the deaf in the United States.

Bill 28—Sponsor: Albert Berke, New York. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Whereas, education of those who are deaf has been functioning in the United States for over 150 years, and

Whereas, higher education has been

offered for over 100 years, and it would seem that such an educational system surely would have produced a deaf person of the calibre needed to assume leadership in education, and we do believe that there are such persons, be it hereby

Resolved that this Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, go on record as favoring the appointment of a competent and qualified deaf person to the presidency of Gallaudet College, and be it

Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be mailed to those who are responsible for such appointment.

Amendment to Bill 28

Be it hereby resolved that this convention of the National Association of the Deaf, meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, go on record as favoring consideration of the appointment of a competent and qualified deaf person to the Presidency of Gallaudet College, and be it further resolved . . .

Bill 29—Sponsor: Harvey Jay Corson, Pennsylvania. Referred to Law Committee.

Add new section to Article VI—National Conventions:

Section 8—Conference of Presidents of Cooperating Member Associations

a. A conference of presidents of Cooperating Member associations shall be held biennially between the NAD conventions for the purpose of discussing and exchanging mutual problems, that confront the state associations and of recommending what course of action to be taken by the state associations.

b. The President of the NAD shall preside over the conference.

c. The NAD and each participating cooperating state association shall pay expenses for the conference on a 50-50 basis.

Bill 30—Sponsor: Lyle A. Hinks, District of Columbia. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

To invite more participation by Cooperating Member associations into the NAD, I move that the NAD go on record that presidents of Cooperating Member associations and the president of the student body government of Gallaudet College be invited as observers to the NAD Executive Board meetings between conventions.

Bill 31—Sponsor: Hal Ramger. Referred to Law Committee.

Proposed that the office of President-elect be established by a bylaw amendment to become effective immediately.

Article V, Section 1—The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex officio chairman, a President-elect . . .

Article IV, New Section 2—(renumber present one section 3)—The President-elect shall work closely with the Presi-

dent and assist him in all possible and practical ways.

Bill 32—Sponsor: Alfred Sonnenstrahl, Maryland. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

I move that every NAD committee chairman, attending the convention to present reports, be given complimentary convention combination tickets.

Bill 33—Sponsor: Mark A. Corson, District of Columbia. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

In order to effect greater dissemination of information about the NAD and many other organizations serving the deaf, I move that the NAD finance and publish the *American Deaf Digest*. It shall be distributed free of charge to all quota paying members of the state associations and all other interested persons working with the deaf.

Bill 34—Sponsor: Lillian Skinner, California. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee be permitted to meet one day prior to the convention proper to make recommendations on *THE DEAF AMERICAN* and NAD budgets and the Executive Board recommendations.

"NADDY" Winners

1. Knitting: A. Patricia Dow, Vermont; B. Emily Robinson, Wisconsin.

2. Hymn Singing: A. Catherine Atwood, Missouri, "How Great Thou Art"; B. Lorraine Szablowski, Wisconsin, "Nearer My God to Thee."

3. News Publication: A. Empire State News (Editor, Max Friedman), New York; B. Wisconsin Assoc. of Deaf Pilot (Editor, Robert W. Horgen), Wisconsin; C. Utah Bulletin (Editor, Leon Curtis), Utah.

4. Poetry Recital: A. Lorraine Szablowski, Wisconsin, "Yankee Doodle Dandy"; B. Pauline Hicks, Florida, "Swanee River"; C. George Elliott, California, "Sonny Boy."

5. Dressmaking: A. Voreck Gundi, Connecticut; B. Dorothy LaRue, Texas; C. Sue Kelly, Wisconsin.

6. Chess: A. Emil Ladner, California; B. Sam Lane, Texas; C. Cinderella Sinclair, Alabama.

7. Painting: A. Guy Wonder, Washington, "Woman's Head;" B. Ray Bloch, New York, "Menemsha Scene;" C. Archie Marshall, Missouri, "The Arch."

8. Photography: A. Joseph Baribault, New York, "Nature's Sculpture;" B. Forrest Nickerson, Canada, "Spider's Web;" C. James Baer, Texas, "The Rainfall on the Window."

9. Pantomime: A. Lorraine Szablowski, Wisconsin, "Music Man;" B. Francis Roberts, California, "Sweet Tooth;" C. Guy Wonder, Washington, "Man at the Table."

10. Hall of Fame: A. Douglas Tilden, California.

11. Hall of Fame: A. John Carlin, Pennsylvania.

12. Hall of Fame: A. Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn, Minnesota.



Junior National Association of the Deaf

PROMOTING THE TOMORROW OF ALL THE DEAF
BY WORKING WITH THE DEAF YOUTH OF TODAY

Indiana To Host First Deaf Youth Leadership Demonstration

The Midwestern Regional Deaf Youth Leadership Demonstration, the first of its kind in the country, will take place November 14-16, 1968, at the Indiana School for the Deaf in Indianapolis under joint sponsorship of the school's Junior NAD chapter and various national organizations serving all deaf people of America.

This demonstration will serve a variety of purposes, among the more important of which is to help young deaf people develop a purpose in life while in school —on their own. The ultimate goal is to help them gain a sense of direction and initiative so necessary for their maximum academic and total development.

The demonstration program will include about 30 residential schools for the deaf located in the midwestern region of the United States. The Indiana School for the Deaf will serve as the official host. Upon completion, the program is expected to be used as a model for similar demonstrations to be held in the other regions in the country. Special emphasis is placed on identification and explanation of the most effective ways by which the Junior NAD may fulfill its obligation to today's increasingly difficult task of building complete deaf citizens.

Student members of the Indiana School's Junior NAD chapter will make up the demonstration committees and will be in complete charge of the activities with adult assistance only where situations require it. The workshop activities will be headed by adults in an advisory capacity only, the idea being to steer the participants into the self-directed learning environment which should be an unconscious part of their everyday living in this accelerated world of education and work.

With rapidly changing social conditions tempered by the modern scientific and technological revolution, deaf youngsters need greater involvement in the scheme of things while in school in order to reassess and reorient their responses to those common deterrents to their advancement as self-directed, complete citizens: discrimination, ignorance, paternalism, apathy, etc. Studies in general have indicated that young deaf in general lack the pragmatic aid of after-class situations involving the "lead-from-behind" guidance of sympathetic adults, deaf or hearing, which can assist greatly in efforts to develop the power to perceive and to install that intellectual curiosity so lacking among them. The deaf student's learning

can never be successfully acquired through an academic medium alone. He can be given the best formal academic preparation, but the chances of his retaining it for any considerable period is questionable unless opportunities arise to put it to use in concrete situations. It is during the "bull sessions," in the informal adult-student conversations and, above all, in learning motivated by practical experiences that deaf children come fully alive to the fundamentals of education. The heart and soul of education, as distinct from mere learning, occurs when a deaf student has contact with sympathetic adults and has an opportunity to discuss the essential ideas and ways of life with them, and ways of utilizing the learning process.

Among the prominent adults expected to be present at the demonstration are Patria Forsythe, Chairman, National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf; Richard M. Phillips, Dean of Students, Gallaudet College; Bernard Bragg, Administrator, National Theatre of the Deaf; Robert F. Panara, Educational Specialist, NTID; George Propp, Publicity Director, AAAD; Mervin Garretson, Executive Director, COSD; Donald Pettingill, Rehabilitation Consultant; Frank Sullivan, President, NFSD; and Robert Lankenau, President, NAD.

A few of the possible workshop topics are school projects, community projects, integrated programs for the deaf and hearing, essentials of good English, opportunities for the deaf youth, and how to make your meetings interesting.

The demonstration chairman is Melinda Chapel, a senior in the Indiana School and one of the school's six delegates to the first Junior NAD Convention at Gallaudet College last spring.

Junior NAD Headquarters

Just before Gallaudet College closed for the summer the Junior NAD, which formerly had headquarters in Fowler Hall, was moved to College Hall. The new JNAD office is now located in the basement of College Hall where the old printing shop used to be. One can reach the office via the entrance door that faces one side of the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library.

In the last two years, the Junior NAD has grown to such astounding proportions that Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, president and Paul K. Nance, business manager of Gallaudet College, saw fit to turn the basement space over it. Both Dr. Elstad and Mr. Nance have been among the Junior NAD's staunchest and most enthusiastic supporters, for which the fledgling organization is especially grateful.

The headquarters are contained in three rooms, as against only one room in Fowler Hall. Frank R. Turk, the national JNAD director, has his own office in one room and the JNAD officers, under the direction of Katherine Corbett, the national treasurer; Douglas R. Kennedy, the national secretary; and Shirley Edwards, the Preps' head JNAD sponsor, are occupying the second room for their diverse projects, while the third room is being used for duplicating machines and storage.

Dr. Elstad and Mr. Nance can rest assured that all this extra space certainly makes for greater efficiency in the organization's efforts to promote the ideals of the deaf youth everywhere.

Second Annual

Junior NAD All-America Basketball Team

1967-68

FIRST TEAM

Pos.	Name and School	Age	Ht.	Wt.	Class	G	TP	Avg.
F	Dennis Berrigan, St. Marys	18	5-11	175	Sr.	16	355	22.1
F	David Hurst, Kentucky	19	6- 2	165	Sr.	20	544	27.2
C	Charles Mix, Indiana	18	6- 3	185	Sr.	20	488	24.4
G	Bobby Fuller, Texas	17	5-10	165	Jr.	27	461	17.0
G	Harold Green, Florida	18	5-10	145	Sr.	23	451	19.6



INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR—These three pictures were taken in Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the International Research Seminar on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons during the first week of June. The picture at the top left shows Dr. Terje Basilier making a point. Doctor Basilier, from Norway, is psychiatrist for emotionally disturbed deaf persons. Top right: Dr. Bernard Tervoort of the Netherlands gains rapt attention of fellow delegates. Listening intently to Dr. Tervoort's remarks are representatives of Denmark, Japan, Israel and other nations. Lower right: Dr. McCay Vernon, research psychologist, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, second from left, is the speaker during the initial session of the Seminar. Others at the head table, from left to right, Elizabeth Carlos of the Philippine Association of the Deaf; Dr. George Montgomery, research psychologist, Donaldson School for the Deaf, Scotland; and Gary D. Blake, coordinator, Research and Demonstration Project with the Adult Deaf, Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center. The interpreter at the right is not identified.



St. Louis' Production Of 'Oriental Journey'



SKITS—The St. Louis Deaf Drama Guild presented "Oriental Journey" twice—before audiences in Kansas City and St. Louis—last spring. First picture shows a skit from "The King and I." Left to right: Evelyn Batz, Carolyn Burrus, Betty Manion, Catherine Atwood, Shirley Watson (half hidden), Mrs. Blunt, Dorothy Miles and Juanita Muir. The second picture, a scene from "Grant Avenue" shows, left to right, Sharon Schuschert, Dorothy Miles and Shirley Watson.



WAITING IN COMFORT—The chow line at the poolside buffet at the NAD convention in Las Vegas was a long one and waiting inside the air conditioned hallway of the Fabulous Flamingo was a welcome contrast with the 105° temperature outside. Left to right, Mrs. Frederick C. Schreiber, George Elliott, Benjamin Friedwald and Mr. and Mrs. George Propp.

1968 Fall Tour Schedule National Theatre of the Deaf

September:

- 21 Sat.—Dress rehearsal, Barn or Amphitheatre
- 22 Sun.—Dress rehearsal, Barn or Amphitheatre
- 23 Mon.—Technical set-up, New Haven
- 24 Tues.—Dress rehearsal, New Haven
- 25 Wed.—Dress rehearsal, New Haven
- 26 Thurs.—Open first program, New Haven
- 27 Fri.—Open second program, New Haven
- 28 Sat.—Play, New Haven
- 29 Sun.—Play, New Haven
- 30 Mon.—Free day

October:

- 1 Tues.—Travel, Open Philadelphia
- 2 Wed.—Play Philadelphia
- 3 Thurs.—Play Philadelphia
- 4 Fri.—Play Philadelphia
- 5 Sat.—Play Philadelphia
- 6 Sun.—Play Philadelphia
- 7 Mon.—Free day, travel
- 8 Tues.—Filming, Waterford
- 9 Wed.—Filming, Waterford
- 10 Thurs.—Filming, Waterford
- 11 Fri.—New London
- 12 Sat.—Filming, Waterford
- 13 Sun.—Filming, Waterford
- 14 Mon.—Filming, Waterford
- 15 Tues.—Hartford/Middletown
- 16 Wed.—Open Date
- 17 Thurs.—Kent, Conn.
- 18 Fri.—Alfred, N.Y.
- 19 Sat.—Rochester
- 20 Sun.—Rochester (N.T.I.D.)
- 21 Mon.—Travel
- 22 Tues.—Chicago
- 23 Wed.—Kohler, Wisconsin
- 24 Thurs.—Lake Forest, Ill.
- 25 Fri.—Bloomington, Ind.
- 26 Sat.—St. Louis
- 27 Sun.—Free day, travel
- 28 Mon.—Open date
- 29 Tues.—Travel
- 30 Wed.—Salt Lake City
- 31 Thurs.—Open date

November:

- 1 Fri.—Travel
- 2 Sat.—San Francisco/Oakland
- 3 Sun.—San Jose
- 4 Mon.—Open date
- 5 Tues.—Travel
- 6 Wed.—Tempe, Arizona
- 7 Thurs.—Claremont, California
- 8 Fri.—Pasadena, California
- 9 Sat.—Long Beach, California
- 10 Sun.—Riverside, California

The DEAF AMERICAN
National Association of the Deaf
2025 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 318
Washington, D. C. 20006

Enclosed is \$_____. Please enter my subscription for _____ years at \$4.00 per year.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____



FRONT ROW CENTER

By TARAS B. DENIS

From Waterford to Mommy with Love . . .

The National Theatre of the Deaf
Waterford, Connecticut
August, 1968

Dear Mom:

Sorry if you worried, but from the moment I arrived last week, honest, I just couldn't sit down. In this place, Mom, they mean business . . .

Oh, of course, Mr. Hays, our director, is real nice and so is the rest of the NTD staff. I guess it must be me. I mean, I've got to unlearn a lot of old habits like goofing off, cutting classes, and—well, you know me, Mom. It's funny, but my best psychological sell doesn't seem so hot here in Waterford.

We get up at seven every day except Sunday, our off day, and exercise together till the breakfast bell at eight. (Just between us, Mom, somehow the food tastes better when you have to work for it—even that cereal I used to hate, remember?) Then at nine, I attend a class in dancing. Oh, yes, before I forget, there are about 20 of us first-year students, a dozen veterans, and six normal-hearing acting candidates from Wesleyan University and Connecticut College. At different times we all take up different things like tumbling, sign-mime, fencing, lectures and a lot of other stuff that we actors are supposed to know. See, Mama, already I understand that much more than just makeup and acting go before the lights on a stage.

No, in this dancing class we don't learn new steps, Mom. Nothing like that. It's rhythm we pick up. For instance, you sit or lie on the floor and extend an arm here, maybe a leg there. The whole idea is to control your weight—a delicate balance, sort of. Yes, I know what you're thinking. Sounds easy, but believe me, Mom, so few of us are born gracefully. That's the impression I get from Miss Biurge, our teacher.

Tumbling is another morning class of mine, only it's more rough, and dizzy besides. Our instructor, Mr. Rhys, is the type who never gives up, and you can imagine the consequences, Mom—for me. Mr. White (oh, yes, you remember that picture I showed you of the president of the O'Neill Memorial Foundation?), well, he's our fencing master. Now, Mom, please don't worry. The swords are pointless—I mean, the tips are well taped. Besides, we wear masks and certainly aren't permitted to go around sticking each other.

Our acting class is under the direction of Mr. Lasko. Come to think of it, maybe he isn't so hard to please—maybe I am a ham after all. There's another acting teacher, a Mr. Ranelli, who heads the class called theatre lab. This is special—experimental and educational in concept—and, well, I'm not experienced enough yet, Mom.

Mr. Bragg instructs us in sign-mime, as does Mr. Malzkahn, who teaches the second-year group. In addition to fluidity, sign-mime helps us to combine our natural signs with imagination. Mom, you should have seen that poem I recited yesterday! Also, we've classes in exotic movement—that is, Indian movement under Miss Blau, and Japanese as taught by Miss Tachibani. And then there's our class in theatre history under Mr. Panara.

All this brings us to supper at six. But the day isn't over, Mom. If we aren't studying or practicing our assignments in the evening, there are special events and lectures to attend. Mr. Hays himself discusses set designing, Mr. Gleason tells us all about lighting, Mr. Thorn about theatre management, Mr. Voelpel, costumes, and Mr. Eastman reports on teaching. Imagine! Only a few nights after I arrived, we had our first guest lecturer from England—an actress, Pat Keysell, who told us about her work with our deaf counterparts over there. Incidentally, because the English educational system doesn't encourage the language of signs like we do here, Mom, their theater's limited to mostly mime.

So you see, Mom, with two more weeks to go—each day and evening loaded with surprises for a beginner like me—it's hard to predict when my next will arrive. In the meantime, relax. Everything here is too stimulating, too challenging, too . . . Oh, I couldn't get into mischief if I tried! You know how badly I want to tour with them this year, and since berths are limited, I'm determined not to pass up my one great chance. Show biz, Mama, is the greatest!

Buss Pops for me when he comes home tonight . . .

Your loving,

P.S. Mom, over at New London, I saw the cutest dress ever! It's on sale, and I need only twenty more. Mind asking Dad right away? Of course, I left a little deposit.

(Taras B. Denis, 16 South Stone Ave., Elmsford, N. Y. 10523)

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

**WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
811 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
49506

Sun. Services: 9:45 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 7:00 p.m.
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Baptist Bible Institute for the Deaf
Rev. Jim Sloan, Minister—616-456-8506
You'll Come and Visit Us

CALVARY CHAPEL OF THE DEAF
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
571 Westminster Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.
Sundays—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m.; Fri.—8:00 p.m.
Reverend Croft M. Pentz, Pastor
Phone 201-355-9568

Television Church for the Deaf . . .

THE EVANGEL HOUR
Channel 11, WPIX-TV, New York City
Each Sunday at 8:00 a.m.
Program interpreted by
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz

GLAD TIDINGS TABERNACLE
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
325 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.
Sundays—3:15 p.m.
Reverend Croft M. Pentz, Pastor
Phone 201-355-9568

**SOUTHERN OAKS ASSEMBLY OF GOD
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**
6440 S. Santa Fe, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sunday—9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday—1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Elmo Pierce, pastor

Baptist

A warm welcome for the deaf . . .
At FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
5640 Orange Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services:
Sunday, Bible study—9:30 a.m.; worship 11 a.m.
& 7 p.m. and Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m.
Sign Language Class, Sundays, 5:00 p.m.

When in Southern Illinois . . .

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
112 N. Monroe, Marion, Illinois
Sunday School weekly at 9:30 a.m.
Worship services interpreted
Fourth Sunday of Each Month

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
500 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 5:50 p.m.;
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, Minister

In Riverside California . . .
MAGNOLIA AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
8351 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, California
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Morning Worship,
10:50 a.m.; Training Union, 5:45 p.m.;
Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday: Midweek Services, 7:00 p.m.
Interpreters for all ages for all church
activities.
Dr. Walter A. Pegg, Minister, 689 5700

Interpreters present at every service . . .
MANSFIELD BAPTIST TEMPLE
Expressway (Route 30) at Ashland Road
Mansfield, Ohio
Sunday—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday—7:45 p.m.
Rev. T. L. Leatherwood, Pastor
James Burton, Supt., Ministry to Deaf

The deaf are welcome to . . .
EL CAMINO BAPTIST CHURCH
2809 El Camino Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95821
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m.
(K. and J. Heuser, interpreters)
Marshall G. Mines, pastor

**TEMPLE BAPTIST BIBLE CLASS
FOR THE DEAF**
3008 W. Cortland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sunday services: 9:45-10:45, 11:00-12:00
Wednesday—7:30 p.m.
Socials on fourth Saturday of the month
Mrs. Alma Ullrich, teacher

Church of the Brethren

**ROANOKE DEAF BRETHREN
CENTRAL CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN**
416 Church Avenue S.W., Roanoke, Virginia
Services: 11:00 a.m. every Sunday.
Prayer Meetings: As announced.
All are welcome regardless of faith.

Catholic

For information regarding Catholic services
in Brooklyn and Queens area of New York
City and information for the International
Catholic Deaf Association, write Rev. Thomas
F. Cribbin, 118 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn,
New York 11215 or phone Area code 212-768-
9756.

When in Illinois
ST. MARY'S CHURCH
Minooka, Ill. Welcomes You!
Meetings of the deaf every 4th Sunday 2 p.m.,
regular Sunday Masses 7:00, 8:30, 10:30
"When you travel . . . Ask us!"

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

Episcopal

When in Denver, welcome to
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 11 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal
426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Eric J. Whiting, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

When in Birmingham, Alabama, you are
invited to worship with us at
**ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
110 North 2nd Avenue
Each Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Fletcher, L.H.D.
Minister
Free captioned movie, 8 p.m., first Saturday

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to
Florida stop and visit
**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
St. Stephens Road and Craff Highway,
Toulminville
Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher preaches every second
Sunday. Over the altar see the world's largest
oil painting of Jesus Christ healing the deaf
man. Framed oil painting is 7 feet by 8 feet.

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770
Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
6126 Breezewood Drive, Greenbelt, Md.
20770
* * *

Information re: local activities, write to
BOSTON H.A.D., c/o Mrs. H. Weiner
432 River Street, Mattapan, Mass. 02126

BROOKLYN H.S.D., c/o Louis Cohen
103-18 Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, N.Y.
11417

CHICAGO H.A.D., c/o Mrs. Irene Ruskin
1634 W. North Shore Ave., Chicago, Illinois
60626

CLEVELAND H.A.D., c/o Leonard Reisman
1936 Janette Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio
44118

LOS ANGELES H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. Elaine Fromberg
1024 N. Stanley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
90046

BALTIMORE J.D.S.,
c/o Mrs. Betsy Blumenthal
5709 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Md.
21209

NEW YORK H.A.D., c/o Richard Myers
425 W. 205th Street, N.Y.C. 10034

TEMPLE BETH OR (N.Y.),
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. E. DelVecchio
7005 Calvert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19149

Lutheran

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**

2901 38th Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

An invitation to visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011
Sunday worship—10:00 a.m.
Daniel H. Pokorny, BD, MSW, pastor
Ph. 322-2187

When in Miami, worship with us . . .
DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27 Avenue - Greater Miami, Fla.
WORSHIP, SUNDAY, 11 a.m.
Open Wed. Night, 7:30 p.m.
Walter L. Busby, Pastor—624-6429
Mrs. D. Myhre, Parish Worker—691-1288
"South Florida's only deaf congregation"

HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

350 Morse Road, Columbus, Ohio
Services 10:45 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. William A. Ludwig
792 Kevin Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43224

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
31 West Beacon St., West Hartford, Conn.
Earl J. Thaler, pastor
Rae deRose, parish worker
Worship every Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Bible class every Tuesday—7:30 p.m.

**MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHAPEL
FOR THE DEAF**
10th and Grove Streets, Oakland, Calif.
Sunday School: 9:00 a.m.
Worship Service: 10:00 a.m.
Bible Class: 11:15 a.m.
Clark R. Bailey, Pastor, 632-0845

OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

6861 Nevada Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48234
Church service every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
The Rev. Norbert E. Borchardt, pastor
Need help? Phone LA 7-7023

A weekend in Chicago? It's your home!
Worship this Sunday at
**OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
1400 N. Ridgeway Chicago 60651
Church services at 10:00 a.m.
Conducted in sign language and speech
Pastor Charles E. Jones, 227-2264

When in Los Angeles, welcome to . . .
**PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
1233 South Vermont Ave. at Pico
Los Angeles 90006
Church service every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Bible class every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Sponsor of Pilgrim Senior Citizen
Housing Project
Arnold T. Jonas, pastor

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
2960 School Ave. at 2900 Kingsway
Vancouver 16, B. C., Canada
Services every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School & Bible Class every Sunday
10:00 a.m.
Wayne C. Bottlinger, pastor, 433-1763
Church office: 437-3912 or 939-1400

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
409 Swissvale Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221
(Across the street near Western Penna
School for the Deaf)
Bible Class, 10 a.m. — Sunday Service, 11 a.m.
Frank Wagenknecht, pastor

Other Denominations

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norveilla Ave.) Norfolk, Va.
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Tuesday 8:30 to 9 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR
Bible Study and Prayer—Friday 7:30 p.m.

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
**CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Service 11:00 a.m.
Rev. L. R. Divine, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

NATIVITY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Front & Montgomery Streets
Trenton, N. J. 08610
Worship service every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School and Bible Class for Deaf,
9:30 a.m.
Rev. Wm. C. Aiello, Pastor
Service signed and spoken — Come as
a family.

When in D.C., welcome to . . .
THE UNITED CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
(Interdenominational)
Chicago and N. Y. Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Evangelical, Fundamental, Friendly
Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.
Worship service, 11:00 a.m.
Wednesday Bible Study, 8:00 p.m.
Friday-Prayer Service, 8:00 p.m.
Rev. James H. Bryan, pastor

CLUB DIRECTORY

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write

Alexander Fleischman, Advertising Manager

THE DEAF AMERICAN

9102 Edmonston Road

Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

for yearly rates and other information. Changes in listing should also be sent to Mr. Fleischman.

AKRON CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
1467 E. Market St. Akron, Ohio 44305

"Crossroads of the Deaf"
Open daily: Mon., Wed., Thurs., 5 p.m.
Tues., Fri., 2 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Noon
"A Friendly Place to Congregate"

BEAUMONT CLUB OF THE DEAF
First Federal Savings and Loan Assn.
2002—11th, North of IH, 10 Freeway
Beaumont, Texas 77704
Open 4th Saturday of each month.
Information: P.O. Box 2891

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
130 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Opposite Long Island R. R. Station)
Club open Wed., Fri., Sat. and Sun.
Visitors Welcome
First and third Saturdays, Bank Nites
Lee Forman, president
Harry Goldsmith, secretary

When in Montreal, Canada, welcome to
CENTRE DES LOISIRS DES SOURDS DE MONTREAL INC.
(Montreal Recreation Centre for the Deaf)
Open Every Evening
44 West, Faillon St.
Montreal 12, P.Q. Canada
Gaston Giroux, president
Arthur Leblanc, secretary

CHICAGO CLUB OF THE DEAF
Room 204-206
538 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

When in MONTREAL visit
LA SOCIETE PROVINCIALE DES SOURDS DU QUEBEC
(Provincial Society of Deaf in Quebec)
2103 East Ste. Catherine
Corner Delorimier
Open daily till closing
Guy Hamel, president
A. Chicoine, secretary and manager

CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
Open Saturday and Sunday evenings
The Nation's Finest Social Club
for the Deaf
Free to All—All Welcome

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLUB OF THE DEAF
603 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Open Fri., Sat., Sun. Eves
John Tubergen, Secy.
Roger McConnell, Pres.

EAST BAY CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
645 West Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94612
Open Fri. evenings and Sat.
and Sun. afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

HEART OF AMERICA CLUB FOR THE DEAF
3840 Troost St., Kansas City, Mo. 64109
Open Saturdays and Holidays
Mrs. Thelma Dillenschneider, secy.

HEBREW ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF and SISTERHOOD OF H. A. D.
344 East 14th St., New York City 10003
Open Wed. and 2nd Sun. - Business meetings except July, August, September
H. A. D.
Emil Mulfeld, president
Richard Myers, secretary
Sisterhood of H. A. D.
Thelma Miller, president
Anna Werner, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome to the
HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
606 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB
210 E. Ohio St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings
Gloria Reeves, secretary

LONG BEACH CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
835 Locust Street, Long Beach, Calif.
Home of the famous Bank Night

Welcome to
MIAMI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
301 Swallow Drive, Miami Springs, Fla.
Open 1st and 3rd Saturday of month

MID-HUDSON VALLEY SILENT CLUB
20 West Main St.,
Wappingers Falls, N.Y. 12590
Open 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings each month
Norman E. Long, president
David W. Black, secretary
36 Rhobella Dr., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603

Now In Our 50th Year!
You're welcome at our new location
622 N. Broadway . . . East of the river
MILWAUKEE SILENT CLUB, INC.
Founded 1918 Incorporated 1922
Open every Friday, Saturday and Sunday
Raymond P. Steger, secretary

You're welcome at
MOTOR CITY ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
7635 Michigan Ave. Detroit, Mich. 48210
Open only on announcements or requests.
Harold Weingold, secretary

OLATHE CLUB FOR THE DEAF
Frye Building, Box 302, Second Floor
100 North Chestnut Street
Olathe, Kansas
Open every evening
Charlotte Banks, secretary
P. O. Box 302 Olathe, Kansas

When in Philadelphia, welcome to
CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA SILENT CLUB, INC.
129 N. 13th St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Socials—1st, 3rd, 5th Saturdays

When in Pittsburgh, welcome to—
PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
1854 Forbes Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Open Fri. night, Sat. afternoon & night, Sun. afternoon & night.
Paul B. Gum, Jr., secretary

When in Portland, welcome to
PORTLAND ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
1009 S. W. Yamhill Street
Portland Oregon 97205
Open Fri. and Sat. evenings, 7 to 2:30 a.m.
Narcissa W. Eden, secretary

PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

The greatest and oldest club of the deaf in the Pacific Northwest
Everyone heartily welcome—
Open Saturdays
8501 Wallingford Ave., N.
Seattle, Wash. 98103

When in Rochester, welcome to
ROCHESTER RECREATION CLUB FOR THE DEAF, INC.
1275 & 1279 St. Paul St. Rochester, N.Y.
Open Fri., Sat. eves, Sun. afternoon and eve.
Russell Cooper, Secretary

When in Chicago visit—
SOUTHTOWN CLUB OF THE DEAF
5832 S. Western Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60636
Open Friday, Saturday and Sunday
Sam Franco, pres.
Regundo Cavazos, vice pres.
Vera Langford, secy.
George Carlson, treas.

When in Waterbury, welcome to
WATERBURY SILENT CLUB, INC.
99 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Open Friday Evening. Business meeting—
Social on 2nd Saturday of month
Mario Leonardi, secretary

WESTCHESTER SILENT CLUB, INC
4 East 1st Street, Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550
Open Friday Evenings.
Socials on Every 2nd & 4th Saturday

WICHITA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.

930 1/2 West Douglas - I.O.O.F. Hall
Wichita, Kansas
Open 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings each month
Marilyn Smith, secretary
833 N. Oliver
Wichita, Kansas 67208

When in York, Pa., welcome to
THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays of month
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2101-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Max J. Cohen, president
Hyman Lebow, secretary
Irving Feinstein, treasurer